THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

A "STATE OF WAR" WITH GERMANY

When German *U*-boats on March 18 sank three more American ships—the *Vigilancia*, the *Illinois*, and the *City of Memphis*—and added five to their already heavy toll of American lives, official Washington, the correspondents tell us, realized that we had passed, by the inexorable logic of events, from "armed neutrality" to "a state of war." We are informed that was the view taken by the Cabinet in its meeting of March 20; and the following day the President issued a second call to Congress to meet on April 2, two weeks earlier than the date named in his first summons, "to receive a communication concerning grave matters of national policy which should be taken immediately under consideration." These "grave matters," in the opinion of the press, relate to Germany's attacks upon American ships and American citizens, and, as the New York *Times* remarks, "it will be the duty of Congress to recognize the fact of war and to authorize the President to take the necessary measures for national defense." A state of war between Germany and the United States actually exists, admitted Vice-President Marshall in a speech at Montgomery, Ala., on the 20th, and this opinion is echoed by such eminent authorities as Charles E. Hughes, Elihu Root, and Theodore Roosevelt. "There is now a state of war, and the people of the United States should recognize the fact," says Mr. Hughes. "Germany is making war on us," and our reply must be "either war or submission," affirms Mr. Root. And Colonel Roosevelt, after pointing out that she has "steadily waged war upon us" ever since her declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare on January 31, goes on to say:

> "It has been a war of murder upon us. She has killed American women and children, as well as American men, upon the high seas. She has sunk our ships; our ports have been put under blockade.
>
> "She has asked Mexico and Japan to join with her in dismembering this country. If these are not overt acts of war, then Lexington and Bunker Hill were not overt acts of war. It is well to remember that during the last two years the Germans have killed as many, or almost as many, Americans as were slain at Lexington and Bunker Hill, and whereas the British in open conflict slew armed American fighting men, the Americans whom the Germans have slain were women and children and unarmed men going peacefully about their lawful business.
>
> "Such are the conditions. Any American citizen who is now pro-German is a traitor to this country—as much a traitor as any Tory who upheld the British cause against Washington. As for the pacifists, they stand on a level with the copperheads who in 1864 denounced and assailed Abraham Lincoln. . . . . . .
>
> "There is no question about 'going to war.' Germany is already at war with us. The only question for us to decide is whether we shall make war nobly or ignobly. Let us face the accomplished fact, admit that Germany is at war with us, and in turn wage war on Germany with all our energy and courage and regain the right to look the whole world in the eyes without flinching."

"Germany is at war with the United States, and the United States ought to be at war with Germany," agrees the Boston *Transcript*. "Our citizens have been murdered; our rights have been invaded; and treason has been plotted by German agents within our frontiers," notes the New York *Tribune*, which asks, "What are we going to do about it now?" "The Imperial Government is at war with this country," affirms the Scranton *Republican;* and the same fact is acknowledged in various terms by such papers as the Buffalo *News* and *Express*, Springfield *Union*, Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, Washington *Herald*, Baltimore *News*, Los Angeles *Times*, Indianapolis *News*, Manchester *Union*, Paterson *Press-Guardian*, Savannah *News*, Brooklyn *Citizen*, New York *Evening Post* and *World*, and the Cleveland *Press*. "The United States is not impotent and the people of the United States are not cowards," remarks the Cleveland paper. "Therefore, war is inevitable."

In the opinion of the New York *Globe*, it will not be necessary for Congress to declare war, but merely "to recognize and to certify to the fact that a state of war exists." *The World* has this to say of the relations now existing between the two countries:

> "It is because Germany is already making war against the United States that the President has changed the date of the special session, and Americans who have been looking for an international miracle which would keep the peace between the United States and Germany must face the situation as it is. . . . Nor need we waste time in lamentations. Rather should we face the future with pride and confidence, conscious that the United States will be fighting the battle of democracy alongside of the other great democracies of the world. . . . . . .
>
> "When Congress meets, there should be no doubt about the determination of the American people to perform their full duty and play their full part, soberly, sanely, and effectively. There should be no doubt about their determination to support the Government and give to it whatever it requires, men and money and service.

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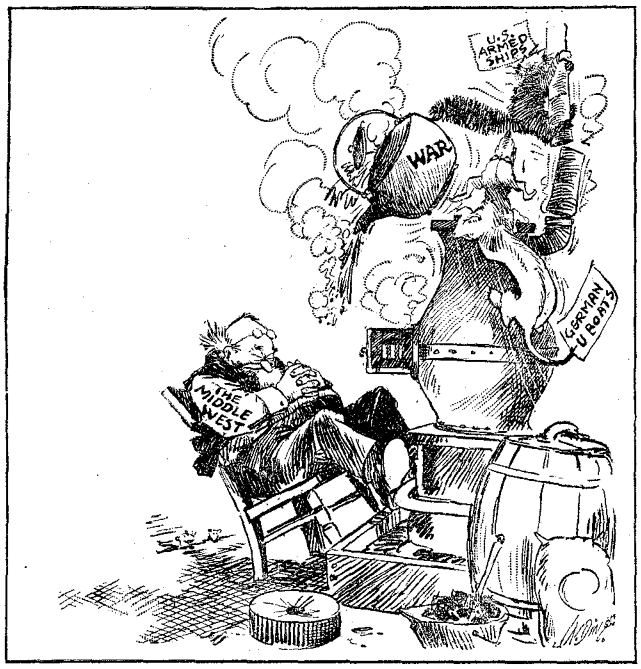
"In whatever sacrifices this country may make, there is the additional assurance that the entrance of the United States into the war means an earlier and a better peace. The war will be shortened and the common people of every country will be nearer to the new emancipation because the greatest of republics has cast its lot with the other democracies in resistance to a ruthless German militarism and a lawless German autocracy."

It will be the duty of Congress, other papers agree, not only to recognize the fact that a state of war exists, but to provide for the prosecution of that war on our part with all the speed and power possible. There is a growing demand that the President call the ablest men of the country to his council-table. In the meantime our Government is setting in motion all its available machinery to expedite preparedness—rushing orders for submarine-chasers, speeding up the work on the naval-construction program, and hastening the mobilization of our industries. The New York *World*, in its issue of March 21, listed the following ten steps that are "now under consideration by the Government":



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SOMEBODY IS DUE FOR AN AWAKENING.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

"1. The mobilization of the entire naval forces, supplemented with adequate auxiliary facilities to assist in exterminating the submarine peril to neutral nations, with the full uses of Allied bases on both sides of the Atlantic for the necessary supplies.

"2. The granting of permission to the war-ships of the Allied nations at war with Germany to use American ports as supply-bases, while doing patrol duty, and the removal of all restrictions, such as the armament of merchantmen entering and clearing United States ports.

"3. The unlimited provision of war-equipment to the Allied nations at war with Germany, with particular favor to be shown the new Russian Government.

"4. The passage by Congress of a universal military training and service bill, designed to provide an army of 500,000 men within six months.

"5. The mobilization of the National Guard, following the adoption of a resolution declaring the existence of a state of war, so as to bring the land forces to an immediate strength of 300,000 men; this army to be used for domestic service until eventualities, not now anticipated, may compel the dispatching of it as part of an expeditionary force that the United States may feel compelled to send to foreign soil.

"6. The requisitioning of German-owned war- and merchant ships now held in American continental and insular waters for war-purposes, to be compensated for at the termination of hostilities between the United States and Germany unless they should be confiscated as a reprisal for the destruction of American vessels by Germany.

"7. The mobilization of the merchant marine by the Government for national uses, including the conveyance of cargoes to the Allied nations.

"8. The passage by Congress of legislation extending the credit of the Government for any purposes that it may find necessary in protecting its interests against German aggression.

"9. The mobilization of the railways, industrial and all other forces that may be taken over by the Government or operated under its direction to supply unlimited facilities for both the naval and military establishments of the Government.

"10. The mobilization of the financial resources of the country so as to insure an adequate supply of money necessary to finance the war-operations of the Government."

The preparations for naval war actually ordered are thus summarized by the New York *Evening Sun:*

"Construction of sixty 35-knot submarine-chasers at the New York Navy-Yard.

"Construction of two hundred or more submarine-chasers by private ship-building companies under rush orders.

"Utilization of the $115,000,000 naval emergency fund for speeding up the Navy's defensive measures.

"Suspension of the eight-hour day on all work for the Navy Department, the men to work ten hours a day and to be paid time and one-half for overtime.

"Graduation of the first class at the Naval Academy next Saturday with the rank of lieutenant, skipping the grade of ensign, and the graduation of the second class in September.

"Increase of the enlisted personnel of the Navy to 87,000."

Meanwhile the Governors of many Eastern and Southern States have appealed to the President to put the National Guard on a war-footing at once, and the Senate Committee on Military Affairs "is preparing to rush to enactment in record time all measures of national defense that may be asked for by the Administration." To quote further from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Times:*

"The fact that the Senate Military Committee reported favorably on Senator Chamberlain's bill for universal service, appending it as a committee amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill, which failed with the end of the last session, shows that he will have the full support of his committee for any intermediate step he may have in contemplation. There is good reason to believe that his measure for universal service, which followed a plan prepared by the General Staff, will now have the support of Secretary Baker."

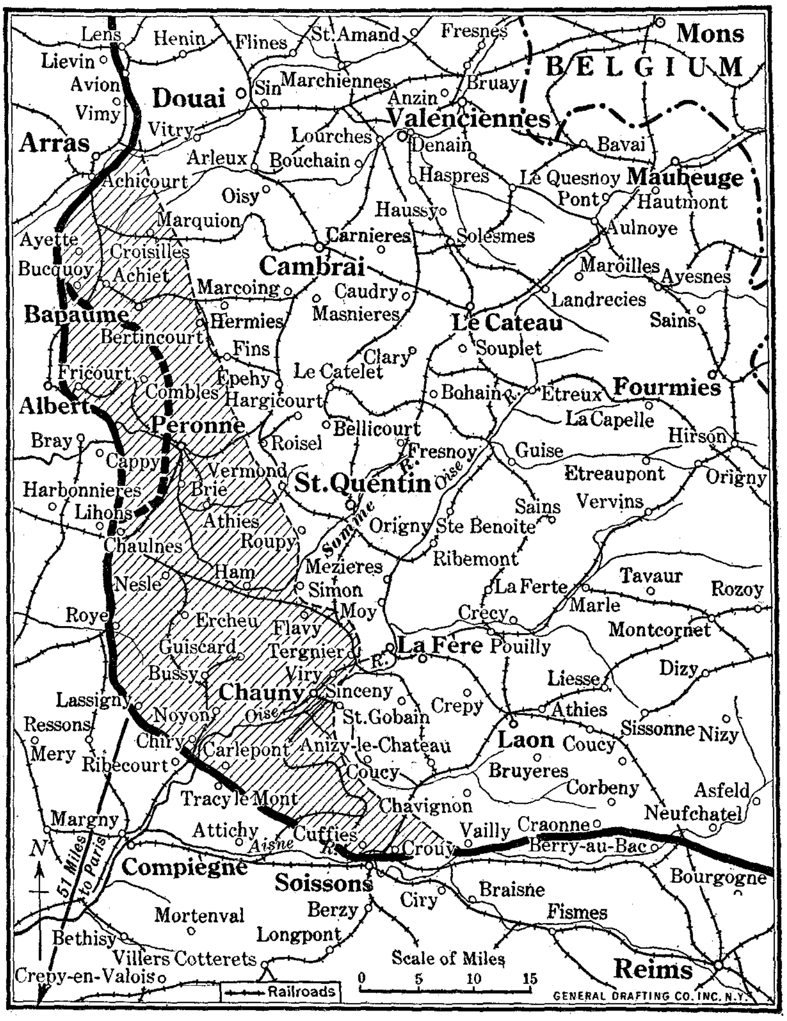
"When we go in, we will go in to the hilt," this dispatch quotes a "high official" as saying; and the same sentiment was the key-note of the great mass-meeting held in New York on March 22, under the auspices of the Defense League. The New York *Globe* presents the case against "timid" war and half-hearted participation in the following vigorous paragraphs:

"The murder of Americans on the high seas is merely one symptom of a generalized disease. The Germany that gives orders to her submarines is the same Germany that wantonly precipitated this atrocious war; the same Germany that invaded Belgium and brought the torch and the firing-squad to that inoffensive land; the same Germany that has bombarded civilian cities and reestablished military slavery; the same Germany that would sack New York and ravage Texas *via* Mexico except kept otherwise busy by Britons, and Frenchmen, and Russians, and Italians, and Belgians, and Servians, and Roumanians, and Portuguese, and Montenegrins. In select German military circles the United States is called 'creation's richest crib,' and great is the longing to crack it. Were it not for the sacrifices other men are making we would not be free of anxiety.

"When Hercules tackled the Lernæan hydra he did not confine himself to assailing one head. An octopus which has seven arms left is not a pleasant companion, even tho one is maimed. The place to fight a fire is at its center. Sanitary work must be done at the source of infection. We are not likely to induce Germany to respect maritime law until such a time as she is induced to respect other laws just as essential to human happiness. The plain purpose of the Teutonic imperialist is to garrote self-government, and if she succeeds she succeeds altogether. Our peace must be made in conjunction with the general peace, and if we wish its early arrival every ounce of power should be applied toward securing this general peace. The best place to defend America is in Europe."

THE GERMAN RETREAT

A "RETREAT TO VICTORY" and "another von Hindenburg master-stroke" are the terms used by the German War Office to describe the great movement on the Western front which began with the fall of Bapaume and resulted in a few days in the withdrawal of German troops from a hundred miles of elaborately entrenched and supposedly impregnable positions, and the surrender of more than a thousand square miles of French territory held by the Germans almost since the beginning of the war. They claim that it takes the German Army back to a shorter, stronger, and more scientifically prepared line, and throws into confusion all the elaborate preparations of the Allies for a spring offensive. And another Berlin dispatch quotes a high German military authority who exults in the fact that "we are now getting the enemy out of their trenches." But as one American editor ironically remarks, a few repetitions of this master-stroke would take the German armies back to Berlin; and the New York *World* notes that while the French and English are certainly coming out of their trenches it is "on the side facing away from Paris." Altogether, thinks the New York *Times*, the attempt of the Germans to call their retirement a victory rather than a defeat "is simply forlorn whistling in a graveyard."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Achicourt
Oisy
Haspres
Le Quesnoy
Maubeuge
Pont
Hautmont
Marquion
Haussy
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Croisilles
Carnieres
Solesmes
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Bucquoy
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Maroilles
Ayesnes
Marcoing
Caudry
Landrecies
Bapaume
Hermies
Masnieres
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Fins
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Fricourt
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Clary
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Peronne
Bellicourt
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Hirson
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Vermond
Etreaupont
Origny
Harbonnieres
Brie
St. Quentin
Oise
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Sains
Vervins
Athies
Somme
Origny Ste Benoite
Chaulnes
Roupy
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Mezieres
Ribemont
Nesle
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Tavaur
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Crepy-en-Valois
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WHERE THE WESTERN DEADLOCK BROKE.

The heavy line marks the entrenched and supposedly impregnable position held by the Germans on July 1, 1916, when the British and French began their offensive on the Somme. The heavy dotted line shows what had been gained when weather conditions checked this offensive in November. The shaded area shows the ground surrendered and made into a wilderness by the Germans between March 17 and 22.

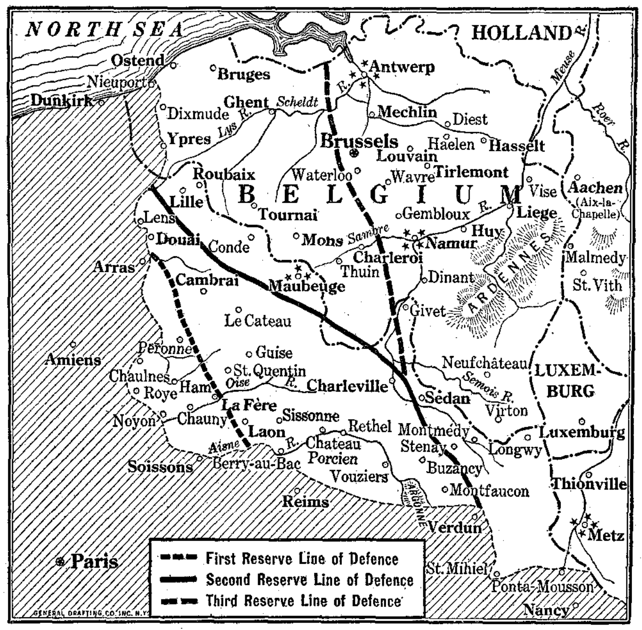
But the German papers, apparently, accept the theory of a strategic withdrawal, as do some editorial observers on this side of the water. "This is not the first strategic retreat von Hindenburg has executed in this war, and thus far these retreats have always borne fruit a hundredfold," recalls the Berlin *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, which adds: "It is only necessary to remember his great retreat from before Warsaw and the partial evacuation of Transylvania." "Developments may be awaited with calm confidence," declares the *Morgen Post*, and the *Vossische Zeitung* reminds its readers that "the same von Hindenburg who began the Transylvania campaign with a retreat, and who in 1914 evacuated a conquered strip of Poland to strike the Russians like a bolt of lightning, now stands master of the battles on our Western front." All the German military experts, according to a Berlin dispatch, "explain the movement as part of the strategical plan of the German General Staff for a decision on the Western front, and a master-stroke to vitiate the preparations of the Entente for an offensive." And we read in a statement given by the German War Office to the United Press on March 21:

> "Germany is retreating to a victory because her armies are taking their places in new positions, long prepared.
>
> "Those positions embody the newest lessons of the war. They will force the enemy to learn their trade all over again. They would astound tacticians if their full details were revealed.
>
> "They may transform the entire character of war.
>
> "In the meantime Germany has been clearing the whole country in front of these new positions. They are miles back of the present line. The whole country intervening between the old German line and the new one has, by necessity of war and necessity of the new German plans, been made a wilderness.
>
> "Roads have been destroyed, the whole terrane has been made difficult of passage, all means of communication have been effaced. Some villages have utterly disappeared. Some have been only partly wrecked. Not only has a free zone of fire been obtained by such a procedure, but the enemy must come forward slowly over ground hazardous of passage.
>
> "In their new positions the German forces will face an enemy either hurriedly brought up over this difficult wilderness, and, because of this hurry, insufficiently supplied, or an enemy which has come forward very slowly, because of necessity of building up the country.
>
> "In either event, the enemy will be at a disadvantage. Months of toil by a million German soldiers have been expended in perfecting the new German line. The German forces will be entrenched in the strongest possible defenses, protected by forests of barbed-wire entanglements. A free fire-zone in front will give them clear view of the enemy. Guns have been carefully ranged over all this forefield. . . . . . .
>
> "The shortened line will free a large number of troops. Not only will Germany have these men, but the victorious German Army which subdued Roumania is likewise free."

A few days earlier another Berlin dispatch explained that one purpose of the German retirement was "to secure our troops freedom of movement and to end trench warfare." It said further:

> "We expect the Entente to claim all this as a great victory. They will say they recaptured these cities. They have not. They have not won them by battle. We are not moving back because of enemy pressure, but we are reshaping the Western front lines so that we will have an aggressive initiative."

American army officers, according to a Washington dispatch, are convinced that this wholesale withdrawal, which was apparently accomplished with inconsiderable loss of men and material, is "a great strategic movement," but they confess their mystification as to its outcome. And no less an authority than Mr. Frank H. Simonds, of the New York *Tribune*, agrees that "one of the most successful retreats in all military history still leaves the riddle of German strategy unanswered." "Few of the British generals with whom I talked six weeks ago at the front believed that such a retreat could be made," says Mr. Simonds, and the New York *Evening Post* suggests that it must have been made possible by Germany's recovery of her mastery in the air. Whatever its ultimate object, insists the New York *Evening Mail*, the withdrawal is "a maneuver and not a defeat." It is certainly not a rout, remarks the Chicago *Tribune*, which goes on to discuss some of the considerations that may be dictating German strategy: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ARGONNE
Verdun
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Paris
St. Mihiel
Ponta-Mousson
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POSSIBLE STAGES OF A GERMAN RETREAT.

The shaded territory was that occupied by the Allies on February 1. The westernmost line, from Arras southward, represents approximately the "Hindenburg line," to which the Germans retreated last week. The heavy black line, and the broken line to the right show the next two reserve lines of defense which the Germans are thought to have prepared in view of a possible partial withdrawal from Belgium and northern France. This map was prepared by the New York *Tribune*, whose war-editor, Mr. F. H. Simonds, recently returned from a visit to the French front.

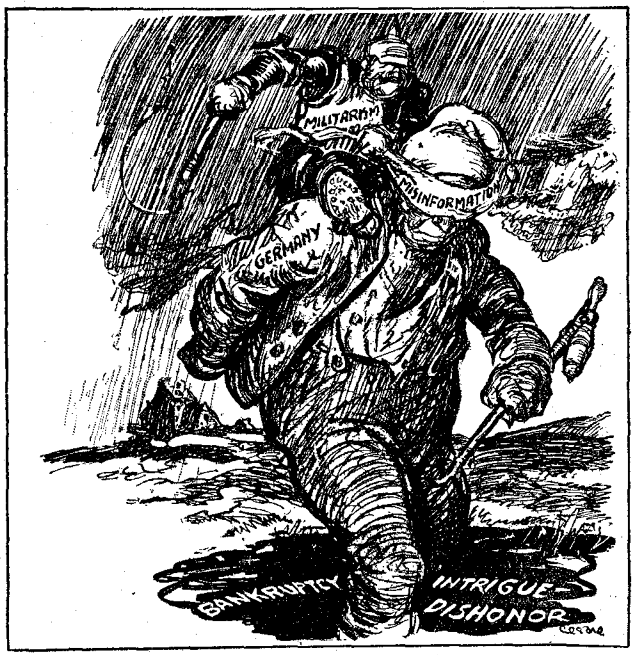
> "One of these considerations is probably the collapse of the Turkish Power. If German reports are to be believed, Turkish troops have been used extensively along the Russian front. They were reported as far north as Riga. Recent developments in Asia Minor have unquestionably created in the Turkish Government an intense desire for the return of these troops. Germany would have to find substitutes. She can gain more troops for work on this front by shortening her Western line.
>
> "Already her withdrawal must have released more than 150,000 men from the Western front.
>
> "But it is unnecessary to assume any such reason for the German withdrawal. There is obviously little more to be gained by Germany in France and Belgium. Capturing Paris is now out of the question. The offensive at Verdun demonstrated that the Germans could make no advance proportionate to the number of men lost. . . . . . .
>
> "Germany's retreat may have as its purpose not only the release of troops for use against Russia but the devitalizing of the French desire to fight on. With France free of the invader the Kaiser may reckon the French people will hesitate to spend another million men to invade Germany."

The retirement of the Germans may have been in accordance with their military "plan," remarks the Baltimore *Sun*, "but it is evidently a plan very different from that with which they entered France, and one which has been forced upon them by superior military pressure." "No army enjoys retreating," as the New York *Times* reminds us, and "Hindenburg is shortening his lines, not because he wants to, but because he has to." The French and British people, says the Philadelphia *Press*, "can not but regard the backward movement of the Germans as a glorious victory and the beginning of the end." The Allies have every reason to be gratified by this breaking of the deadlock on the Western front, says the Springfield *Republican*, and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* declares that "what has now been achieved is sufficient to justify all the immense outlay of the French and British since July of last year." The Cleveland paper goes on to say:

> "The victory of the French and British in a warfare in which it was said a year ago that the offensive must lose five times as heavily as the defensive is now admitted. A victory that Germany confidently asserted to be impossible is now a fact.
>
> "The Allies have more men than the Germans; they have more and seemingly better guns; they have immeasurably greater resources; and now they have the added advantage of buoyant confidence."

"It is to be doubted whether defenses could be possibly devised stronger than those which the Germans held so tenaciously during two years of trench warfare, and which have now been smashed," remarks the Washington *Star*. "Such a retreat can not be explained away," insists the New York *Commercial*, which goes on:

> "Press dispatches relate the desperate efforts of the German Government and the newspapers to explain this surrender of valuable territory. It may have disarranged the plans of the Entente Allies for a spring drive, but the projected drive could not have been planned for a more sweeping victory at the outset than has been won without a serious struggle. It may be that the German Emperor is afraid of a revolution to follow the one which drove his cousin, the Czar of Russia, from the throne. If such a danger impends it would be wise to draw the German armies back on German soil to meet foes within. . . . . . .
>
> "The most plausible explanation of the situation is that the German Government pins its sole hope of winning favorable terms of peace on starving England into submission by submarine warfare. While this forlorn hope is being ventured Germany will try to defend her frontiers from invasion and keep in subjection the revolutionists who threaten the Hohenzollern dynasty from within. The dream of an empire in the East is fading fast, and the German people will realize that they are beaten if the submarine campaign also fails. The Kaiser's position will be desperate the moment his subjects find that he has led them to defeat in a war that he provoked and which he could easily have prevented by accepting Sir Edward Grey's offer to mediate and to take sides against the Powers that began a war without giving time for a conference to settle the Balkan question. Famine stalks through the streets of the great cities of Germany and Austria-Hungary, and will not be borne patiently if the people find out that the hated English have enough to eat."

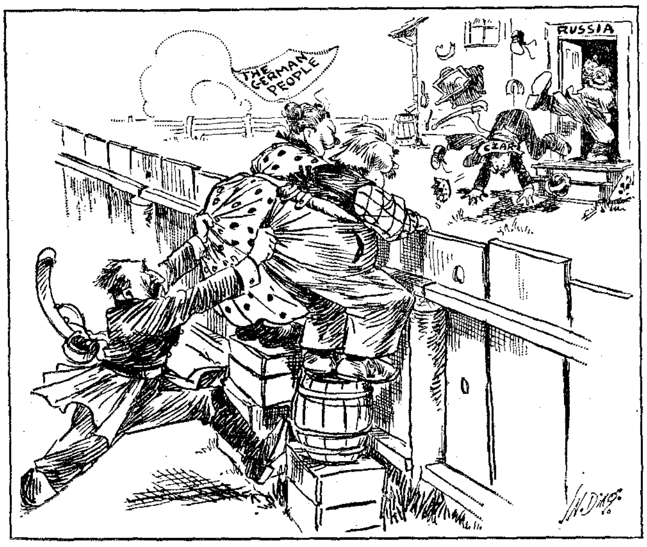

MILITARISM
MISINFORMATION
GERMANY
BANKRUPTCY
INTRIGUE
DISHONOR
Cesare

GERMANY.

Cesare in the New York *Evening Post*.

DEMOCRATIC RUSSIA AS OUR ALLY

As WE ARM AGAINST GERMANY and consider alining ourselves among her banded foes, American editors rejoice that instead of reluctantly taking the corrupt despotism of the Romanoffs as an ally, we may proudly join hands with the self-governing people of Russia in a war of peoples against kings, tho a revolution in Germany, of course, would again transform the situation. The revolution in Russia, as the Dallas *News* observes, "gives a political and spiritual unity to the alliance of Germany's enemies that has heretofore been lacking, for the reason that democracy was in league with autocracy." But with Russia a republic, or, at worst, a constitutional monarchy, "the cause of anti-Prussianism has been advanced to a definite stage," in the Des Moines *Capital's* opinion, and "the battle-cry can well be now that the absolute rule of royalty, the lodgment of the power of church and state in one man, can not exist in Europe." Out of Russia, declares the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, has now come the illumination which we in this country "required to make us see even more clearly the duty which confronts us. We need no longer haggle over details, as to whether, for example, we are being treated with scrupulous justice by the Allied nations. We have come upon the larger vision of this mighty struggle, and it is with that we have to deal. So long as democracy is under attack, there is but one place in the sun for the United States to occupy, distressing little details to the contrary." The New Orleans *Item*, which "has not seen that the quarrel of Europe is our quarrel," is none the less constrained to ask: "Is there a real liberty-loving American who will not breathe a sigh of relief that if our country is finally alined with the Allies, it can not enter a partnership with the most cruel and despotic Government in the World?"



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"COME OFF THAT FENCE."

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

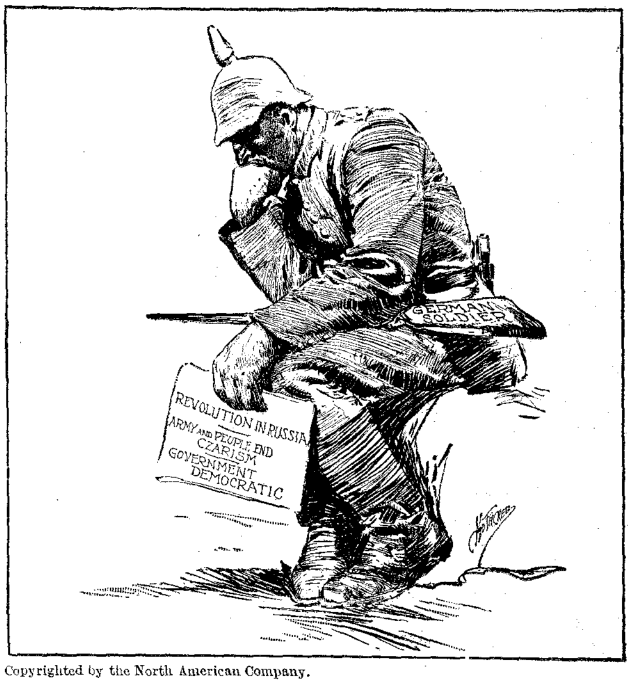
Hitherto, notes the Springfield *Republican*, any one who urged that "democracy was staked on the defeat of the Central Powers" would be asked, "Why should we support a war continued for the sake of making the ukase of the Czar the supreme law in Constantinople? Why should we prefer the Russian Cæsar to the German Cæsar? Was not the Turk's beastly oppression of Christians matched by the Russian's cruel persecution of the Jew?" For nearly three years, says *The Republican*, Americans have had to face these questions, "and they have been a deadly blight to the sympathies which naturally are evoked by the appeals of the battling democracies over the seas to our democracy in America." The Massachusetts editor continues:

> "The frenzied enthusiasm of the million Jews in New York City over the Russian emancipation reveals some measure of the difference this tremendous development may soon bring about in the currents of American opinion. In so far as pro-Germanism has been anti-Russian in essential quality among our Jewish population—and, one might add, among the Scandinavians and the Poles in America—the change in sentiment is likely to be immediate and radical. . . . . .
>
> "William of Germany is now the only living exponent of absolutism that the democracies of the world need fear. The Romanoffs have gone the way of the English Stuarts and the French Bourbons; the Hohenzollerns are the last strong prop of the outworn system which vests in a dynasty of princes a God-given right to rule mankind. . . . . .
>
> "If the United States can not honorably escape from participation in this great war of the nations, events seem to have determined that Americans may uphold their principles without the taint of a decadent and besotted Cæsarism defiling their consciences and mocking their faith in democracy's final triumph throughout the world."

Even if we do not join Russia in the war against Germany, the democratization of that country makes for closer relations with the United States, which was the first nation formally to recognize the new régime. Here is a word to that effect from an Associated Press interview with the new Foreign Minister, Paul Miliukoff. He says:

> "Nothing now stands in the way of a new commercial treaty between Russia and the United States. I think I am right in saying that the United States is eager for the resumption of old commercial relations and for the removal of all the disabilities governing Jews here. There now appear to be no obstacles to such an event. . . . This will only be one manifestation of the closer relations into which the new Russia hopes to enter with the democratic world."

The American-Russian Chamber of Commerce has issued a detailed statement showing how a liberal and progressive Russia "will naturally turn toward the United States for assistance in the reorganization and the reconstruction of its economic resources." A banker who has specialized in international trade is quoted as predicting that American private capital will now have a better chance in Russia than it ever had before. One of Russia's greatest munitions-manufacturers, now in this country, agrees that the revolution "will mean a tremendous impetus to



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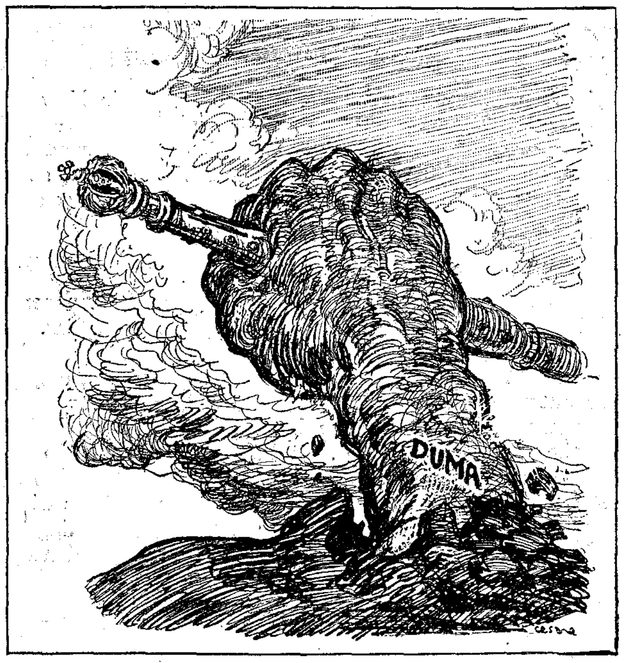
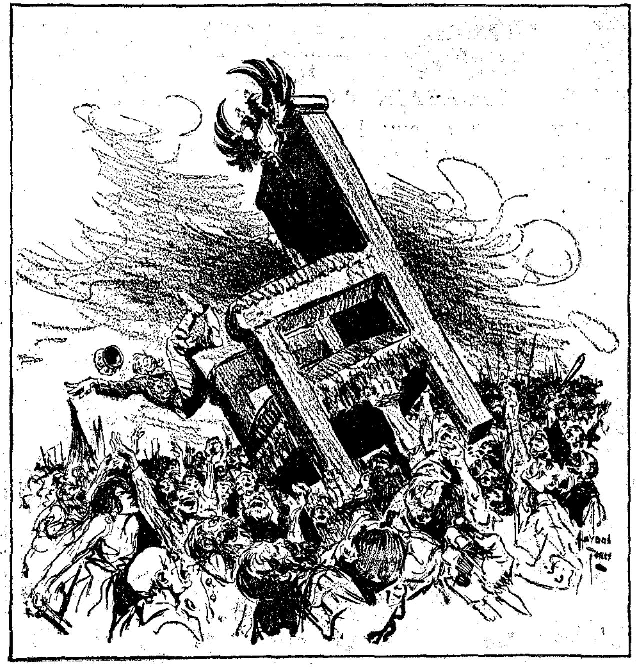
THE THINKER.

—Hofacker in the Philadelphia *North American*.



THE SCEPTER.
—Cesare in the New York *Evening Post.*



BY DIVINE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE.
—Jones in the Boston *Journal.*

FAMILY DISCIPLINE FOR A "LITTLE FATHER."

American trade with Russia." The editor of *The Russian-American Journal of Commerce,* as quoted in the New York *Times,* expects not only closer trade relations but "a tacit alliance, sentimentally speaking, between Russia and the United States," for "the Russian people will never from this on suffer their Government to stand quietly by and see democratic America assailed by any monarchical Power." Russia's formerly enormous trade with Germany is said to have been stimulated by the pro-German forces in the Government, to the detriment of America and other lands, and these forces are now being eliminated, with correspondingly brighter prospects for our merchants.

Looking at the Russian revolution in its broadest aspects, the American press find it almost impossible to exaggerate its importance to Europe and the cause of world democracy. In truth, says the Boston *Transcript,* "it is a nightmare taken from the breast of the whole liberal world." The vital thing, as the Macon *Telegraph* sees it, is that "the last great, forbidding, seemingly impregnable stronghold of autocracy" has been "taken in the twinkling of an eye—in a bloodless uprising." It seems a miracle to the Washington *Herald* "that Czardom should be cast out during the progress of the world-war." Dr. Stephen S. Wise, looking ahead, predicts in a sermon that "a war that started as a conspiracy of kings against the people will end in a triumph of the people." In the Worcester *Gazette's* picturesque phrase, "the Russian revolution is the morning whistle for the parasitic despots and aristocrats of Europe to get up and go to work. That crew the people will carry on their backs no longer." "The Russian revolution, effective and complete, means more democracies," reads a New York *Morning Telegraph* head-line. And the Pittsburg *Leader* concludes that "all forms of human oppression have been cataloged and doomed to extermination."

In congratulating the new régime in Russia our editorial writers do not forget the dangers that confront it. There are the forces of reaction. Among them the New York *Times* sees a large part of the nobility of Russia. Besides, as Mr. Isaac Don Levine points out in the New York *Tribune,* there are the million men who were employed in the old Governmental machine. Again, an appeal to the peasantry might bring about a successful counter-revolution. According to Mr. Levine, "the tens of millions of semicivilized, illiterate muzhiks"—who reverence the "Little Father"—might easily be swayed in this direction. The extreme radicals are held to be a disturbing factor, from both military and political standpoints. Russia, the Buffalo *Times* notes, "lacks that saving factor in a nation, a great, well-informed, capable middle class." Then, writes Dr. T. L. Stoddard in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger,*

> "There is the question of the non-Russian nationalities. Of Russia's 180,000,000 inhabitants, less than half are genuine Muscovites. . . . To-day they are in a bitter mood, and some of them may take this occasion to revenge themselves upon their Muscovite oppressors.
>
> "Lastly, there is the likelihood of a great German military offensive to try to sweep the new Russian Government off its feet before it has had time to establish itself and get things into running order."

But if such handicaps were to hinder, asks the St. Louis *Post Dispatch,* "could liberal rule ever make progress anywhere?" and "surely if democracy has maintained itself against many difficulties in China, it has a promise of victorious permanence in Russia." Among many favoring circumstances this paper notes the fact that "Russia has long been thinking in republican terms." As the New York *Sun* reminds us, "reform in Russia has been moving with the steady and irresistible progress of a glacier since the Zemstvo Congress formulated its bill of rights in November, 1904." A Russian business man, a Liberal, tells *The Sun* that the Duma has long been working out the essential machinery now in motion, and that the whole program of reform legislation is now ready to be put into effect. The structure will endure, another Russian tells the New York *Tribune,* "because the statesmen who have come forward to form the new Cabinet have stept logically to their present posts from the leaderships of great bodies which represent the people." The New York *Times* is certain that they have the people behind them and "they appear to have behind them the Army." *The Times* believes "the soldiers know that their boots and shoes, their uniforms, their warm clothing, their food, and such comforts as have been supplied to them have come from the very people," largely through the zemstvo organizations, and not from the inefficient, corrupt, and treacherous bureaucracy. This is bound to influence their action toward the revolution, to say nothing of the fact that the mere "coming together of millions of men from all over the Empire, the communing one with another of these men drawn from the ranks of the people, is of deep meaning for the future of Russia." In particular, says the New York *Journal of Commerce,* "the development of

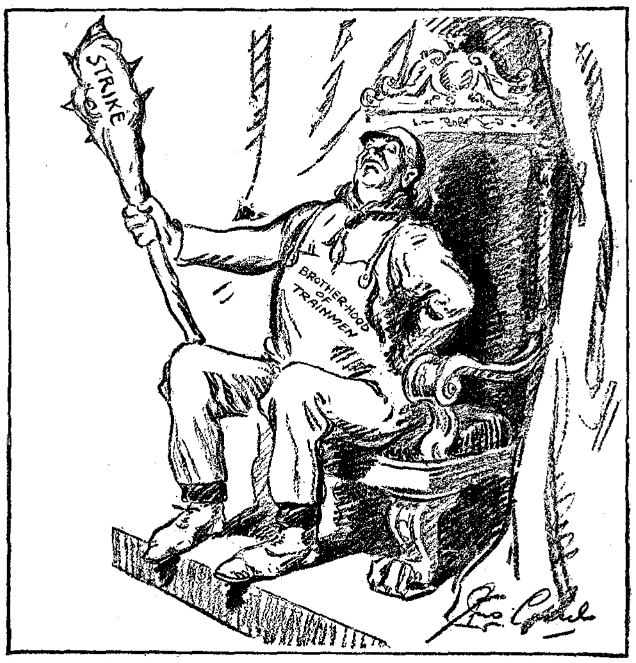
Russia into a constitutional monarchy will be the easier because its autocratic administration was superinduced on an essentially democratic framework." In the zemstvos, or rural county councils, established after the emancipation of the serfs in 1861, Russia has what has been called "a skeleton upon which popular government can easily be built up."

THE SUPREME COURT'S WAR-MEASURE

THE PEACEFUL United States Supreme Court is held responsible for one of the most effective "war-measures" undertaken in these days of preparation. There were fears lest an industrial dispute during hostilities might find our Government, owing to Constitutional limitations, as helpless as the Welsh miners' strike found England. But the high Court's affirmation of the constitutionality of the Adamson Eight-Hour Law is held in Washington to be a complete reassurance on this point, so a correspondent of the New York *Times* reports. For the decision means clearly, we are told, "that a strike in an interstate munitions corporation at a time when such a strike threatened the public safety—as it would in time of war—could be met by a Congressional mandate in the form of law, directing that the business continue to operate at terms set forth in the law." Yet the importance of the decision is by no means confined to its value as a "war-measure," for the press hold it to be of great and permanent significance, the Brooklyn *Citizen* terming it "the most important decision of an industrial character arrived at in the past twenty-five years."

This decision did not avert a railroad strike, as the danger had already been averted by the railroad managers' agreement to accept the Brotherhoods' interpretation of the law and to put it in force regardless of the Court's action. But "incidentally the right of public-service corporation employees to strike when unable to settle their differences with their employers is denied in the opinion written by Chief Justice White," and the New Haven *Journal-Courier* is confident that this "incidental opinion" will be generally considered "the real far-reaching thing." In effect, observes the Chicago *Herald*, the decision practically says to the railroads and their employees:

> "You have a 'private right' to agree as to work and wages. If you exercise that right so as to permit uninterrupted flow of interstate commerce, well and good. If you can not or will not agree, the Congress, under the power to regulate commerce, has the power to step in."



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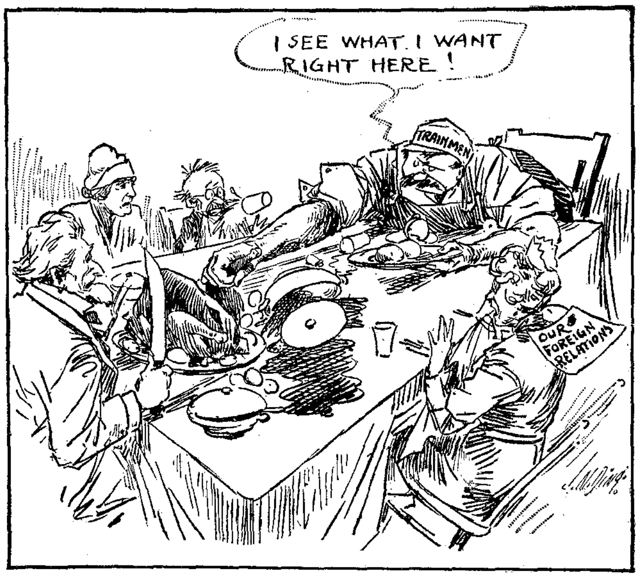
AUTOCRACY.

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World.*

The Supreme Court "holds the scales level as between carriers and employees," as the New York *Evening Post* sees it. Or, in the words of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "the trainmen have been told that they can not have their pie and eat it, too." Gaining their point now, the New York *World* remarks, "they have given new life at Washington to a power that will surely regulate them as it long has regulated their employers." The decision, in the opinion of one of the railroad's counsel before the Supreme Court, is "a complete answer to the idea that railroad trainmen have an unrestricted Constitutional right to insist upon whatever wages . . . they desire, and tie up the transportation service of the country whenever their demands are not granted."



WHY WAIT FOR MERE FORMALITIES, TO BE SURE?

—Darling in the New York *Tribune.*

On the other hand, Timothy Shea, assistant president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, regards the declaration of the Chief Justice on this point a mere expression of personal opinion. "The right of laboring men to strike is fundamental," he declares, "and can not be taken away except by Constitutional amendment." He furthermore does not believe that Congress will ever pass a law prohibiting strikes. President W. G. Lee, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, would have been better pleased had the eight-hour law been declared unconstitutional, as "we prefer to make our own bargains with the roads." But "as to the ruling that we have no right to strike without submitting our demands to investigation, we'll interpret it for ourselves when we reach the occasion." President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, is thoroughly indignant at the "reactionary" implications in the opinion, making this statement:

> "The Supreme Court, by interpolating into the law and argument before it for consideration a foreign matter, namely, denial to workers of the right to quit work in furtherance of their just and necessary rights, pointed out the way to those who wish to tie workers to their work in order to protect the supposed convenience of the public."

The fact that representatives of labor, like some just quoted, "resent the suggestion of any restraint upon their right to strike," persuades the Philadelphia *Record* that the decision does not bear equally upon both parties, for while the employer may be compelled to submit, the men deny Congress's right to compel them to work. The Socialist New York *Call*, which professes to represent the working people, looks upon the decision as a complete surrender to labor. The Court merely "yielded to circumstances," and "the real power lies with the Brotherhoods."

The immediate effect of the Supreme Court decision of March 19, affirming the validity of the Adamson Law, will be to fix a permanent eight-hour basic day in computing wage-scales on railroads doing an interstate business, and to give, effective from January 1 of this year, increases in wages to trainmen, estimated to be about 25 per cent., at a cost to the roads of perhaps $50,000,000 a year. The Court was not unanimous. A minority of four dissenting Justices variously asserted, as the New York *Times* briefly summarizes their views, that the Adamson Law "was void because beyond Constitutional powers of Congress, because it takes railroads' property without due process of law, or because it was not an hours-of-labor statute nor a legitimate regulation of commerce."

Chief Justice White, in the majority opinion, first discust the history of the case, emphasizing the urgency which compelled Congressional action. His main argument was based upon the power of Congress to enact. He declared that the Adamson Law fixes permanently an eight-hour standard of work, Congress here exercising a power which is generally conceded. The law also fixes a standard of wages temporarily, employers and employees being free to make new wage-contracts after the time specified in the law. The Chief Justice asked what would be the use of all the vast body of acknowledged rate-making and regulatory rights of Congress over interstate commerce if it could not remedy a situation created by a dispute between employers and employees over wages which was about to result in a great national disaster. Where, for instance, is the power to enforce operation, if that power may not prevent the complete stoppage of operation? Or, why recognize the Government's right to pass laws regulating relations between employer and employee, for safeguarding the latter, "if there was no power to remedy a situation created by a dispute between employers and employees as to rate of wages, which if not remedied would leave the public helpless, the whole people ruined, and all the homes of the land submitted to a danger of the most serious character?" Answering such questions as these the Court declares that Congress has full power to enact an eight-hour law in interstate commerce and also

> "that in substance and effect it amounted to an exertion of its authority under the circumstances disclosed to compulsorily arbitrate the dispute between the parties by establishing as to the subject-matter of that dispute a legislative standard of wages operative and binding as a matter of law upon the parties—a power none the less efficaciously exerted because exercised by direct legislative act instead of the enactment of other and appropriate means providing for the bringing about of such result."

As for interference with the private rights of employer and employee, both are reminded that their right to make agreements free from legislative interference does not deprive Congress of the right to protect the public from injury resulting from a failure to exercise the private right mentioned. The employer is particularly reminded that by engaging in the business of interstate carriage, he becomes subject to the regulative power of Congress. The employee, for his part, is told that—

> "Whatever would be the right of an employee engaged in a private business to demand such wages as he desires, to leave the employment if he does not get them, and by concert of action agree with others to leave upon the same condition, such rights are necessarily subject to limitation when employment is accepted in a business charged with a public interest and as to which the power to regulate commerce possest by Congress applied, and the resulting right to fix in a case of disagreement and dispute a standard of wages as we have seen necessarily obtained."

After disposing of minor objections, the Court concludes that in holding the Adamson Law unconstitutional the lower court erred in the case under consideration, since,

> "Congress had the power to adopt the act in question, whether it be viewed as a direct fixing of wages to meet the absence of a standard on that subject resulting from the dispute between the parties, or as the exertion by Congress of the power which it undoubtedly possest to provide by appropriate legislation for compulsory arbitration—a power which inevitably resulted from its authority to protect interstate commerce in dealing with a situation like that which was before it."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

The Czar has abdicated. Next.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Even the arrogant Prussian is now developing a retiring disposition.—*Boston Transcript.*

Bagdad may be the back door to Constantinople, but the corridor is a thousand miles long.—*Boston Herald.*

"Systematic retirement" is what the late Confederate General Forrest called "advancing backward."—*Boston Transcript.*

This sinking of American ships can not go on for long. No, sir! We haven't got that many ships.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The happiest season of Russian liberty lies between the overthrow of despotism and the advent of the political boss.—*Newark News.*

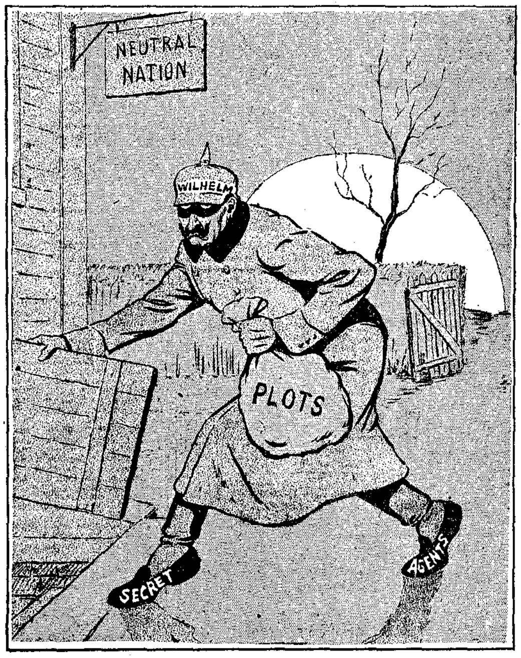
When the northward-bound Turks and the eastward-bound Germans join hands the Allies will realize how they have walked into a trap. —*Wall Street Journal.*

At least the Kaiser should be commended for his forbearance in tendering Mexico so modest a portion of our territory.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

The Czar, who bravely announced some months ago that he would fight to his last muzhik, was unable, when the orchestra struck, to face the muzhik.—*Chicago Tribune.*

"It is also maintained that neutral vessels which go into a field of war, whether on land or on sea, must take their own risks."—*The Outlook.* That sounds reasonable.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Judging from the rapidity of the withdrawal of the German troops nearest Paris, the Kaiser has again decided in favor of German cooking for his Christmas dinner.—*Philadelphia North American.*



GUM-SHOE BILL II.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

Russia didn't have room enough for Romanoff.—*New York Evening Journal.*

A Russian revolutionist pretty soon won't have any more job than an American prohibitionist.—*Boston Transcript.*

The difference between war and what we have now is that now we aren't fighting back.—*Philadelphia North American.*

One thousand Germans Enter Mexico.—*Head-line.* Poor Germans! Poor Mexico!—*Philadelphia North American.*

"The bear that walks like a man" is now beginning to act like a man. He refuses to get down on all fours again.—*New York World.*

Only an emotional war-critic will suggest that Hindenburg is withdrawing troops from France for service in Berlin.—*New York Evening Post.*

The Germans are poisoning wells in France as they retreat. Must have decided finally that they won't be back that way again.—*Philadelphia North American.*

At the present rate of movement one of Count Zeppelin's creations may yet come in handy to carry the Kaiser out of the German republic.—*Washington Post.*

Things are getting to be so hot for the Germans that the Kaiser's only explanation to them can be that they are approaching that "place in the sun."—*New York Herald.*

A Minneapolis man advertises that he is the "originator of ladies' garments." The abandoned wretch probably does not realize how much he is responsible for.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Professor Yerkes, of Harvard, says he has an orang-utan which is more intelligent than a three-year-old human child, but the professor has not mentioned this interesting fact to the child's mother.—*New York Sun.*

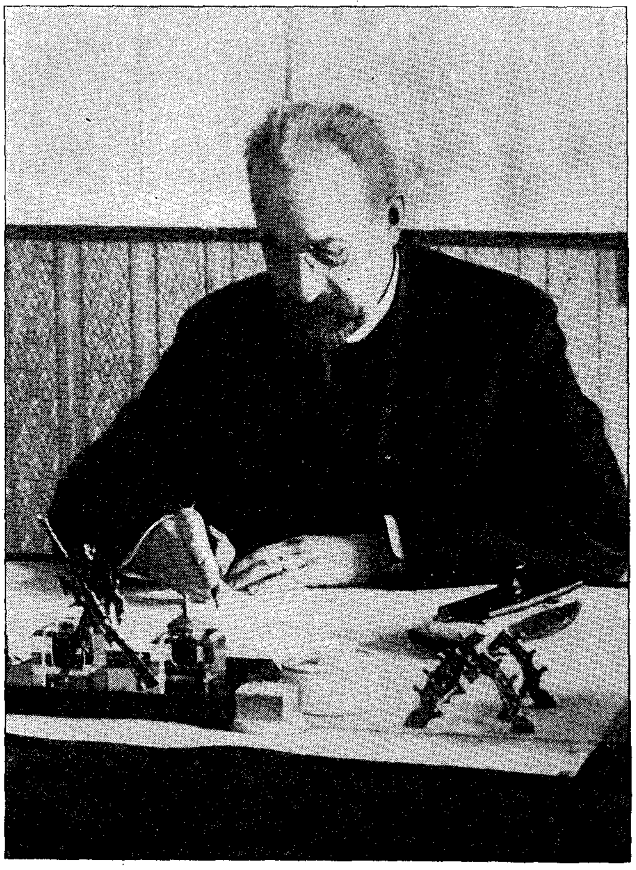
FOREIGN - COMMENT

ENTENTE AND GERMAN PRESS ON THE RUSSIAN REVOLT

VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR is what the foreign press, almost without exception, expect from the new Government of Russia. Indeed, the utterances of Professor Miliukoff, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, are distinct and emphatic on this point, and in a dispatch sent to all the Russian diplomats abroad he reiterates the determination of the Duma to bring the war to a successful conclusion, and renews Russia's pledge of loyalty to her partners in the Entente. The Foreign Minister writes:

"The Government can not forget for a single instant the grave external circumstances in which it assumes power. Russia did not will the war which has been drenching the world with blood for nearly three years. But, victim of premeditated aggression prepared long ago, she will continue as in the past to struggle against the spirit of conquest of a predatory race which has aimed at establishing an intolerable hegemony over its neighbors and subjecting Europe of the twentieth century to the shame of domination by Prussian militarism.

"Faithful to the pact which unites her indissolubly to her glorious Allies, Russia is resolved, like them, to assure the world at all costs an era of peace among the nations on the basis of stable national organization guaranteeing respect for right and justice. She will fight by their side against the common enemy until the end, without cessation and without faltering."



RUSSIA'S NEW PREMIER.

Prince George Lvoff. "He is the most popular man in Russia, head and chief of the combined Urban and Rural Zemstvo Committees, organizer and feeder in chief of the Russian armies in the field. He is a Russian of the Russians, a Slav in fact as well as in name, and is perhaps the only man alive who has the entire confidence of the Russian people both high and low," says Mr. Montgomery Schuyler in the New York *Times*.

Turning to the Russian press in America, we find some diversity of views, and these are typically express by the Russian dailies published in New York. The *Russky Golos* is delighted with what it terms the disappearance of party lines in Holy Russia:

"This revolution was successful because the people have learned how to fight the Government which has long looked upon them as upon enemies. It was successful because the leaders forgot their differences and acted together.

"There are no party lines at present in Russia. All parties and all nationalities have united for a new freedom for all. All are for freedom of speech, of religion, of press—for full self-government, for universal education, and for full Russian citizenship."

The enthusiasm for the new régime carries the *Russkoye Slovo* to such lengths that it urges its readers to aid the new Government with cash contributions:

"The Russian people will be victorious over all their foes. But money is needed for the struggle—uncounted, unlimited amounts of money. In that lie power and might and the life-blood of the modern state.

"The watchword of the Russian people must be, 'We shall be in Germany this summer.' And money must flow to Russia from every part of the world. American Russia must respond to this great cause of Russia. Purchase the bonds of the Russian war-loans. Contribute money to the victory fund. This money will be cabled to the President of the Duma, who will use it as he sees fit."

The *Novy Mir*, a Socialist organ of somewhat extreme views, is very angry because it does not think the revolution has gone far enough, and it hopes for more radical developments

"There is no doubt that the first move of the revolution was successful. Strikes of the working people and the demonstration of starving women and children turned out to be the mass movement that, with the help of the Army and the Navy, brought about the great changes.

"But it is the irony of fate that the Rodziankos, Miliukoffs, and Shingareffs, who have always been afraid of a revolution and preferred the darkest reaction of the old régime, should be the men who to-day are at the head of this movement.

"We all know that they are going to betray the revolutionary movement. The attempt of the temporary Government to persuade the Czar to abdicate in order to save the dynasty gives a warning to the Russian people of what is going to happen. They want only to establish an imperialistic grand Russia in which the power will lie in the hands of the captains of industry and the great capitalists.

"But too deep and too important are the causes that drove the people to the streets. The revolutionary proletariat will lead the great masses of the Russian people still further until the old régime will be entirely overthrown—until Russia will become a real democracy, ruled and controlled by the people themselves. The revolution is still going on."

Professor Miliukoff's determination to wage vigorous war is hailed with delight by the press of Russia's oldest ally, France. The Paris papers greet the revolution with enthusiasm, for they see in it a guaranty of the impossibility of a separate peace. Writing in *Le Petit Journal*, Mr. Stephen Pichon says:

"The constitution of the new régime brings to the Powers united in war against Germany new strength and delivers them from the anxieties caused by the perpetual threat of trouble in the great Northern Empire."

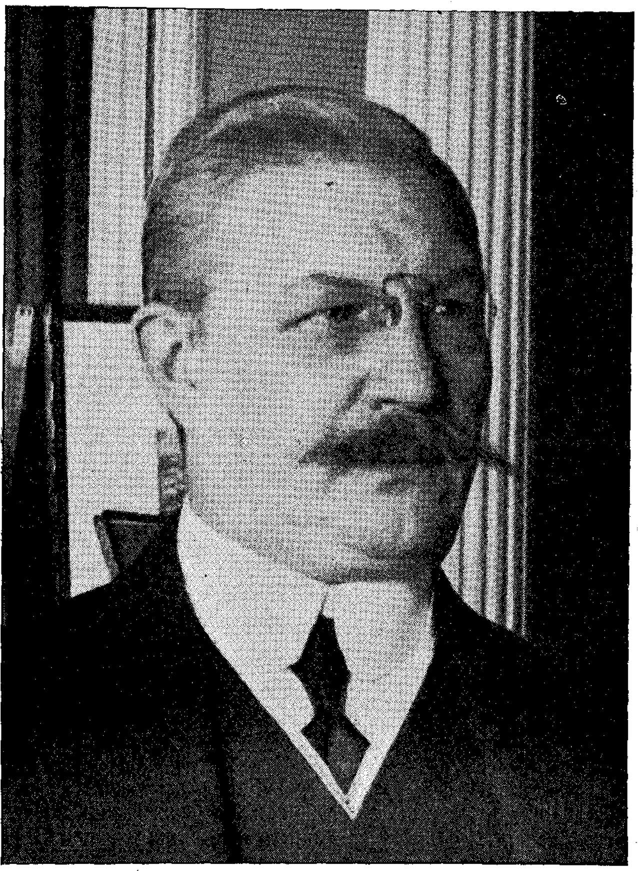
The *Matin* thinks Germany will misinterpret the event:

"Once more the deception of Germany will be great and we

> can be assured that Russia, under parliamentary régime, will continue with as much resolution but perhaps with more certain effect the heroic struggle to drive out the invaders and realize the aspirations of her people."

La Liberté is particularly pleased with the appointment of Prince Lvoff as Premier and Professor Miliukoff as Foreign Minister.

> "The new Government, with Prince Lvoff, President of the Association of Zemstvos, and with Prof. Paul N. Miliukoff, Leader of the Liberals, is entirely committed to the policy of maintaining an intimate alliance with the Entente and the intense prosecution of the war. We could wish nothing better."



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PROFESSOR PAUL N. MILIUKOFF,

The new Foreign Minister of Russia and the leader of the Constitutional Democrats in the Duma. He is a progressive and able leader and was, while in exile, a professor in the University of Chicago. This photograph was taken in New York during his last visit to America under the auspices of the Civic Forum.

Similar satisfaction is exprest by the London journals, but some of them are inclined to think that there will be a rally of the reactionary forces and further trouble before the democratic element is firmly established in the saddle. *The Westminster Gazette* considers that—

> "An old autocracy with a vast bureaucracy grafted on it is not only a form of government, it is also an immense vested interest, in which thousands of individuals will fight to the last gasp against any change which threatens their positions, and will fight not openly, as in democratic countries, but in secret, sinister, and devious ways, which of necessity become treachery to the national cause."

Berlin is frankly puzzled at the turn of events, and the Socialist *Vorwärts* is inclined to agree with *The Westminster Gazette* in expecting further trouble, but the Socialist paper expects it to come not from the reactionaries, but from "a war-wearied people"

> "This revolution is not, as might first appear, the rebellion of a people who want peace against a warlike Government. It is true that hungry and war-tired crowds in the labor quarters of Petrograd played a decisive rôle, but they were only a tool. Their dissatisfaction was used by political leaders who are anything but pacifists. Nor is the revolution one of landless men, but a revolt of national superpatriots and Russian Liberals, like Miliukoff and Rodzianko.
>
> "This war-party has crowded Czarism into a corner because the latter demonstrated its incapacity to carry the war into a victory for Russia. There are only two possibilities of success to the Russian Liberals: one is a great victory over Germany and the fulfilment of all Panslavic desires of conquest, the other is the hurried conclusion of an honorable peace. Between these the new Russian Government must choose. Will it recognize that the first of these aims is an impossibility, while the second is within reach? The question is, Will it, desiring the first solution, be forced by the influences to which it owes its victory to accept the second? If the Russian Government does not want peace the Russian people will demand it, and then the remarkable development which helped the war-party to victory will sweep beyond the men who are at present in power.
>
> "The mass of the laboring classes of the Russians in the cities are not ready to support a war to a finish."

Other organs in the German capital hold contrary views and believe that a vigorous Russian campaign may be expected. The *Berliner Tageblatt* writes:

> "One fact about which there can be no doubt is that the leaders of the new movement, above all other things, intend a determined prosecution of the war and will do all in their power to avoid any friction that may hinder their plan."

The disappearance of a fundamental cause of friction between the Eastern and Western Allies is seen by the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, which remarks:

> "If the question is treated impartially it can not be concealed that with the passing of Russian absolutism there disappears a great element of weakness which was always apparent in the French and Russian union and was always a certain danger for the maintenance of the Entente. The war-objects of the Western democratic Powers could not possibly in the long run have remained the same as those of Russian absolutism."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* believes that the new Russian Government will have no little difficulty in transforming its bellicose desires into practical effects:

> "It may be assumed that the new men in power will attempt to put new vigor into the fight against the Central Powers, especially as nothing did so much to undermine the old régime as the accusations that it was seeking an unsatisfactory peace with Germany. But to convert these intentions into acts at the present stage of the war will be difficult, particularly as internal weakness is sure to follow the events in Petrograd."

The *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung* greets the Russian revolution as an omen of German success, and it sees the entire Entente cracking under the strain of war:

> "The revolution in Russia spells the doom of the Entente Alliance. Signs have not been wanting during the past few months that the breakdown of the Russian Governmental machinery was near at hand. Reports of food-shortage, lack of transportation facilities, and disappointment over the conduct of the war have filtered through from time to time. Evidences were at hand of the extraordinary rise in the prices of necessities of life. The sudden changes in the ministries, the strange names that appeared at the head of Russian affairs, all pointed to a condition of unrest and disorganization.
>
> "The answer is now given us: it is revolution; and revolution in Russia means tearing asunder the ties of national Russian life. The revolutionary party in Petrograd will now be opposed by the agrarian and reactionary elements in other parts of the Empire. The Russian people will turn from the war to the settlement of their internal problems.
>
> "War as it is conducted nowadays requires the united efforts of all the people of a nation. It demands a solidarity such as the world never realized. It requires the closest cooperation between the military, the industrial, and the civil populations. Successful war can only be carried on when a people is united to withstand sacrifice and to subdue personal ambitions.
>
> "Regardless of the fact which element has triumphed in Russia to-day, a division of sentiment makes the carrying on of the war practically impossible."

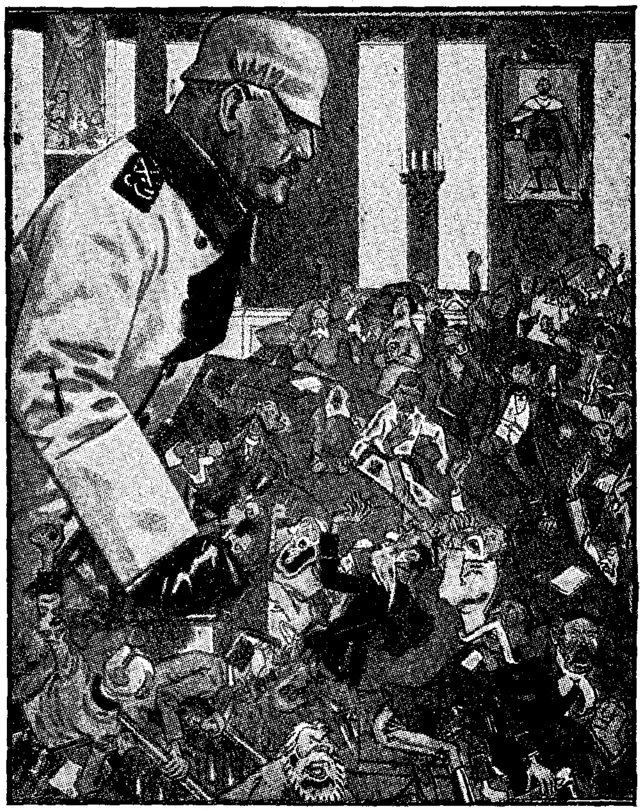
THE CHANCELLOR'S DEMOCRATIC SPEECH

THE DAWN OF DEMOCRACY in Germany is foreshadowed in Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg's dramatic speech in the Prussian Diet, tho the Chancellor's conversion was anticipated by the similar interview with Foreign Minister Zimmermann which was quoted in our issue of December 23. According to the *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung* it was evoked by a demonstration of the Socialist members of the Diet against the composition of the Herrenhaus, or Prussian House of Lords, the membership of which is anything but democratic. Strangely enough, it was a member of the moderate National Liberal party, Prof. Robert Friedberg, who introduced a resolution which ran:

> "The House resolves to request the Royal State Government to present a bill by which membership in the Herrenhaus will be changed in such a way that, while retaining the royal privilege of appointment, but abolishing all privileges of families and dignitaries which now exist in relation to membership in the Herrenhaus, representation by means of elections and corresponding to their importance shall be granted to all large municipalities and to all professions of importance for the economic life and the civilization of our people."

The feeling of the German workers was shown when the Socialist Deputy Leinert said:

> "We must abolish the Herrenhaus, which is a millstone around the neck of any progressive development in Prussia. . . .
>
> "It wants the people to be commandeered into war and out of it, and that things afterward should remain as they were. That is impossible. The people demand peace at the earliest possible moment. We are no longer serfs whom the King can buy and sell or order us to bleed and die at the word of command. We are a nation that has reached political manhood."



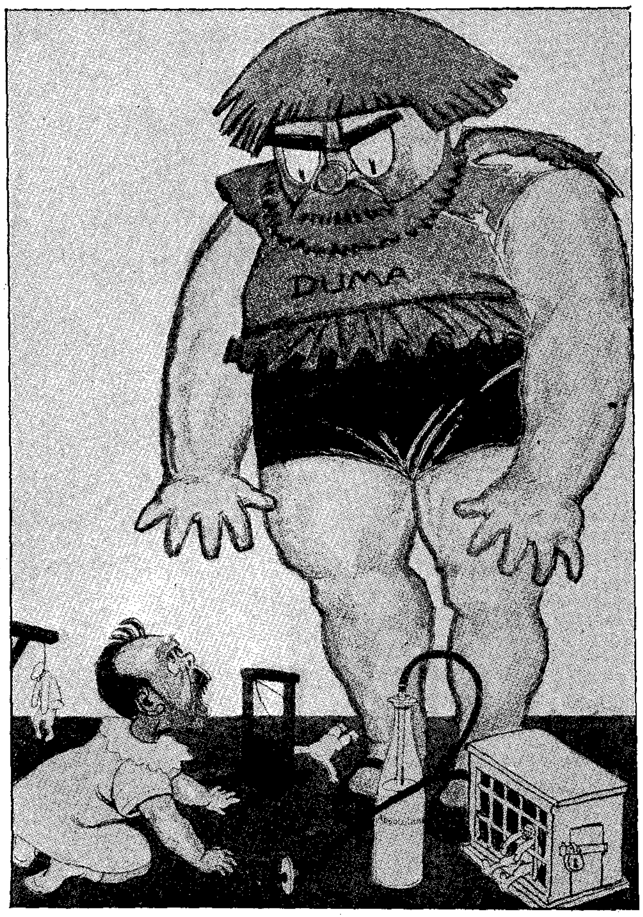
"THE PROPOSITION IS BEATEN."

The Russian Duma has voted to drive the Germans out of Russia. There is only one vote against it—Hindenburg's!

—© *Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).

Entering the House during the course of the debate, the Imperial Chancellor made an unpremeditated speech in which he stated that—

> "After the war we shall be confronted with the most gigantic tasks that ever confronted a nation. They will be so gigantic that the entire people will have to work to solve them. A strong foreign policy will be necessary, for we shall be surrounded by enemies whom we shall not meet with loud words, but with the internal strength of the nation. We can only pursue such a policy if the patriotism which during the war has developed to such a marvelous reality is maintained and strengthened."



THE CZAR'S PLAYTHING.

"Oh, dear! Oh, dear! How my dollie has changed!"

—© *Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).

The Chancellor declared that the maintenance of patriotism could be secured only by granting the people in general "equal cooperation in the administration of the Empire." He proceeded:

> "Wo to the statesman who does not recognize the signs of the times and who, after this catastrophe, the like of which the world has never seen, believes that he can take up his work at the same point at which it was interrupted. I will devote my last effort to the carrying out of this idea of making our people strong. Only one thought fills me and all of us at present—how to end the war victoriously. As the war can only be won by the exertion of our greatest possible man-power, the truth of which must be admitted, I have freely spoken my thoughts on the internal policies of our people for the future."

The effect of this speech in Germany was electric, and with the exception of the ultra-Conservative and militaristic Berlin *Kreuzzeitung*, all the German papers have exprest approval. A dispatch from Berlin to the Copenhagen *National Tidende* runs:

> "The speech of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in the Prussian Diet has made a tremendous impression throughout Germany. Such an absolutely explosive answer to the Diet's undemocratic attitude was entirely unexpected. The speech, taken as a whole, has the character of a great political demonstration. What made the greatest impression was the firmness with which he declared he would carry through his new policy against every opposition, together with the warmth with which he defended the Reichstag against the criticism of the Herrenhaus.
>
> "The Liberal parties, the members of the Central party, and the Independent Conservatives stood while the Chancellor was speaking and interrupted him repeatedly with prolonged applause. The House felt in every sentence of the Chancellor's speech that he was dealing with a subject which he had deeply

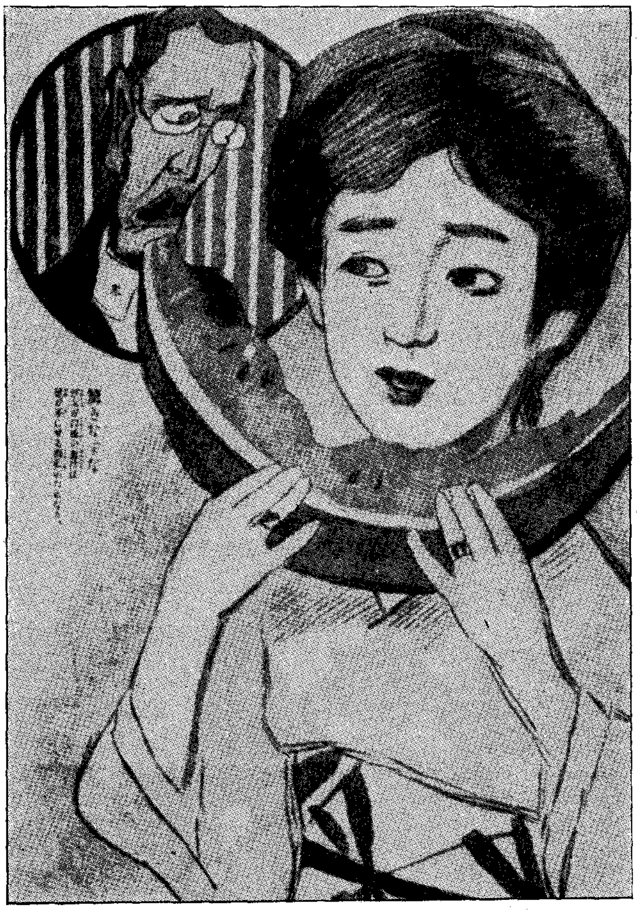
at heart and that he regarded the moment of the delivery of his speech as a decisive one in his career as a statesman."

The Manchester *Guardian* regards the Chancellor's speech as the direct result of the Russian revolution, and remarks:

> "If the Russian people win and establish their liberty upon an impregnable basis, then they will have given a new aspect to civilization. Already its first workings are visible in the speech of the German Chancellor, in which he promises an internal political reorganization to Germany and a less illiberal franchise to Prussia. The revolution in Russia promises to isolate Germany as the one bureaucratic, despotic, and militarist Power in the European world, not only during the war, but after it unless Germany follows a similar course."

WHY CHINA JOINED THE ALLIES

UNDISGUISED DISTRUST of America and Japan is the real reason why China has climbed upon the Allies' band-wagon. The German submarine menace was but a convenient excuse to enable China to obtain friends who will protect her against possible aggression by a combination of "American money and Japanese brains." Such at least is the view of the Peking *Daily News*, which solemnly warns the capitalists of the United States of the danger they run in "entering an economic alliance with Japan at the expense of China." It proceeds to deal with Baron Shibusawa's proposal in the Japanese Diet, that China's vast resources should "be developed by the cooperation of Japanese brains and American capital," and says:



IT LOOKS LIKE CHINA.

"Don't be afraid, Mr. President, it's only a piece of watermelon that she's eating." —*Puck* (Osaka).

> "The whole story of Japanese intercourse with China since the China-Japan War is a story of persistent pressure, of unremitting inconsiderateness, of studied disregard of Chinese susceptibilities. The committal of any American project into Japanese keeping may perhaps be a guaranty of eventual materialization, but this may be bought at too high a cost. If we simply look at the thing from the point of view of what will pay best, we find an insuperable objection to the 'American money and Japanese brains' form of cooperation. It will not pay American interests to link themselves up with interests that reck nothing of Chinese feeling or rights. American enterprise in this country stands remarkably free from the taint of inconsiderate commercialism, perhaps freer than that of any other nationality. The highest American interests can only be conserved by the maintenance of the American tradition. 'Evil communications corrupt good manners' internationally as well as in private and personal life, and it is to be hoped that American capitalists will realize this. The history of the past few months shows that it is quite unnecessary for American interests to be entrusted to Japanese manipulation. Several loans, a big railway building contract, and other by no means negligible pieces of business stand to the credit of American enterprise unassisted by Japanese cerebral convolutions. There is no necessary conflict of interest between gray matter and clean hands."

The Chinese vernacular press applaud the break with Germany, for, they argue, if China remains isolated at the end of the war she would be an easy prey to Japan, whereas if China is one of the Entente, the other allies will safeguard her interests. The Peking *Kuo Min Kung Pao* writes:

> "Interest demands that China should associate herself with the Entente, which represents the group of Powers who will control the destinies of the world. Germany can not help her nor harm her. If China is not with the Entente she will be isolated. Not only that, but she will have no voice in the peace conference, which will adjust international interests in this country as well as in other parts of the world. Without representation in the peace conference China may suffer further humiliation and perhaps spoliation. Fortunately, our statesmen are beginning to realize this, and their action should be indorsed by all real patriots who understand the military situation in Europe."

On the Japanese side some of the more far-sighted publicists frankly admit that there are grounds for China's suspicions, and they plead for a franker relation between the two countries. For example, Dr. Kazutami Ukita, of Wasada University, writing in the Tokyo *Taiyo*, says:

> "The reason why China has hitherto been unable to trust Japan is because the Chinese could not understand the exact meaning of the principle of preserving the integrity of China advocated by this country. Japan's policy toward China has been very unstable since the first revolution in 1912. It is true that she has occasionally declared to the world her advocacy of the principle of preserving China's integrity, but her actions have not been in strict accord with her avowals. There were, indeed, circumstances that justified the suspicions entertained by the Chinese that Japan instigated the dissension between the North and South, and that she was secretly working for a partition of China. . . . . . .
>
> "Hitherto Japan's diplomacy *vis-à-vis* China has been running counter to a canon of *bushido*, namely, bullying the weak. It would be a diplomatic miracle if Chino-Japanese friendship were to result from such a line of diplomacy.
>
> "The best way to establish the desired intimacy between Japan and China is for the Japanese to formulate the guiding principle of their diplomacy toward China, instead of grumbling about the attitude assumed by the Chinese toward them. When once this guiding principle is established, it is most important that it should be adhered to firmly and unflinchingly."

Very similar conclusions are arrived at by Professor Yoshino in the Yokohama *Boyeki*, where he states that Japan's economic future is dependent on good relations with China:

> "Unfortunately Japan has hitherto strayed from the rightful path in dealing with China, and in consequence the latter has turned her back upon Japan, showing an inclination to go to Westerners rather than to the Japanese for both advice and assistance.
>
> "This is a regrettable state of things for the Chinese as well as ourselves, for if China were to be allied to any highly developed foreign Power, she runs the risk of completely forfeiting the opportunity to self-exertion, which may culminate in her making herself the economic slave of such a Power. From Japan's standpoint there are practically no bright prospects for the future of Japanese commerce and industries unless she succeeds in enlisting China's cooperation. If she fails in this, Japan's economic position will be completely ruined."

JAPAN ON OUR BREAK WITH GERMANY

IMMENSE ASTONISHMENT has for more than a year been exprest in the Japanese press at President Wilson's efforts to maintain diplomatic relations with Germany under the strained condition he has had to face. Not a few journals have been inclined to regard our Executive's attitude toward the Kaiser as inconsistent and vacillating. When, therefore, Mr. Wilson handed his passports to the German Ambassador on February 2, the Japanese uttered a sigh of relief, and, as if with one voice, exclaimed, "At last!"

The unanimous nature of Japanese approval of the President's action may be judged from the comments of two newspapers, one being decidedly friendly toward us, the other known to be particularly critical.

The Tokyo *Jiji-shimpo*, which has always been sympathetic in commenting upon our activities, thinks that no other Power than the United States, "the pacifist among the nations," could be so tolerant and patient in dealing with such a recalcitrant nation as Germany. This journal does not see how America can stop at breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany, and predicts that we shall sooner or later be drawn into an armed conflict. It argues:

> "We know that a rupture of diplomatic relations between two nations does not necessarily mean a war. But under the circumstances in which Germany and America find themselves, it is hard to see how the two Powers will manage to avoid actual war. To all intents and purposes Germany means to carry on the submarine campaign as outlined in her note to Washington, and America can not honorably acquiesce in the intolerable condition which such a campaign must entail upon her obvious rights of commerce and intercourse upon the high seas. Heretofore, President Wilson's means of protest against the ruthless German campaign has been diplomatic notes addrest to Berlin, but now that he has no longer any diplomatic relations with the Kaiser he can write no more notes to the German ruler. Hereafter the President's only means of protest must be direct action supported by the prowess of the arms under his command."

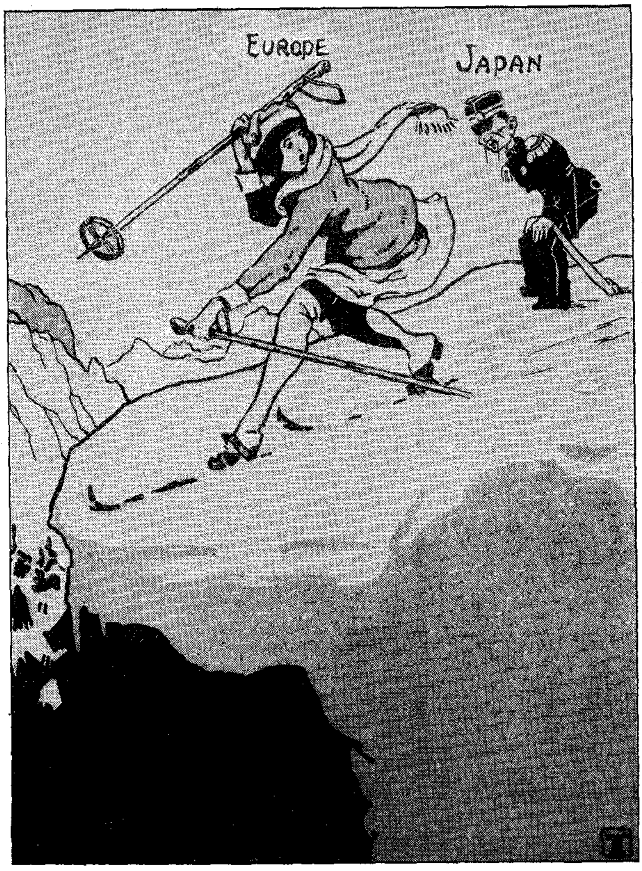
Here the *Jiji-shimpo* pays high compliments to our Navy, and says that—

> "Once America resolves to enter the war her magnificent fleets of war-ships will at once be put to use, and will, in co-operation with the French and British squadrons, sweep Germany's marauding submarines and cruisers from the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and the North Sea. . . . We can not but welcome America's joining hands with the Entente Powers!"

The other newspaper which we have referred to as extremely critical toward us is the Tokyo *Nichi-nichi*. In reading the comments of this influential journal upon American affairs in the Far East and with regard to Japanese immigration, one can not help recalling the attitude of the Chicago *Tribune* toward Japan. Each is inclined to be extreme in criticizing the country whose public opinion the other professes to represent.

Yet in discussing our breach with Germany the Tokyo *Nichi-nichi* has nothing but kind words to say. It expresses sincere admiration for the splendid mental poise which President Wilson has invariably exhibited in handling the difficult situation. It agrees with the *Jiji-shimpo* in saying that the next inevitable step for the United States would be actual employment of force to compel Germany to observe the established rules of international law. Condemning the German methods of warfare, this journal says:

> "Ever since the beginning of the present war in August, 1914, Germany has displayed a callous indifference to the recognized international code of law. If such wilful disregard of the established rules of warfare can be tolerated by the civilized world, nothing will hereafter be relied upon to regulate the conduct of nations. The international law of to-day was formulated mostly in the latter half of the nineteenth century. It was based upon the experiences and precedents in warfare during the preceding century or two. And yet the audacity of Germany has been such as to destroy the value of the law thus established. This is a great revolution in the lives of nations, a backsliding of civilization and the return of the world to the medieval ages, when there was no humane law of warfare.
>
> "The United States has striven with might and main to stem this tide of degradation and preserve the law of nations. Her peaceable efforts as a neutral Power having been set at naught by the persistent outrageous conduct of the Germans, the only course now open to her is to insist upon the enforcement of the law through employment of force."



JAPAN'S DREAM.

"Will she slide over the precipice?"

—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

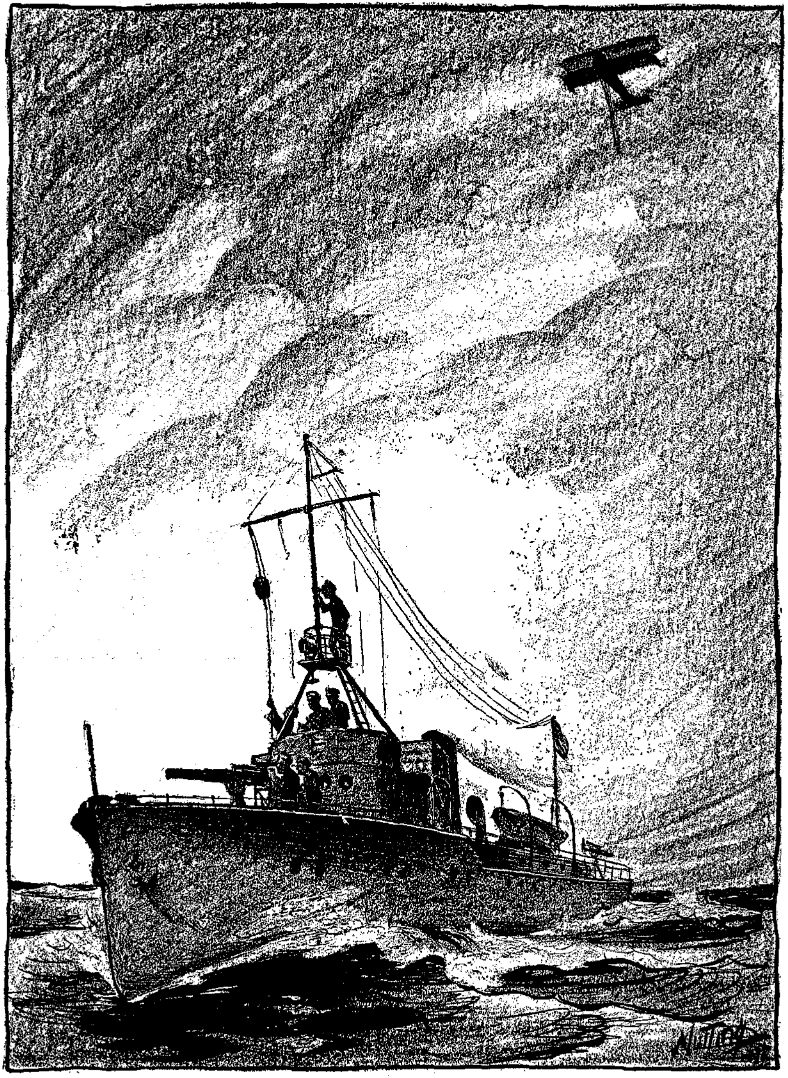
"ENGLAND'S WAY OF SORROW"—Any Englishman who left the country in the middle of 1914 and returned to-day would be unable to recognize his native land, says the *Kölnische Zeitung*, because of the total abrogation of the people's rights and privileges. The Rhenish organ proceeds to paint a dismal picture of Albion to-day:

> "Free England has been dragged from one stage to another on its way of sorrow, and it has not yet reached the end. It has lost all its freedom. In England passports are controlled, books are confiscated, and authors are expelled. Compulsory service has robbed the citizen of his right to dispose of himself; the young Englishman can no longer go and come as he pleases, but must report to the military authorities, just like the enslaved Prussian. And when he goes out into the world to do business, is he sure that he will find this world unchanged? In the Far East the Japanese have made their nest while he has been breaking his head on the Somme, and the Yankees are in South America. But, worst of all for Old England, the State is interfering with everything. It confiscates mines and factories, and who knows what it will confiscate to-morrow? . . . On the top of everything come the food crisis and the shipping crisis, due to the German submarines, and imports are becoming smaller and smaller. Cheap bread and cheap meat have long been dreams of the past. This is what we have brought England to, and we can well bring her yet to things that may be quite different."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

SWATTING THE SUBMARINE

WHOEVER BEATS THE GERMANS must beat the submarine. Whether or not we are to have our try at it, the possibility of devising an effective weapon of defense is certainly interesting as a subject of discussion. That it must be a small motor-boat of some sort the authorities seem to be decided; but of what sort? The submarine itself has developed, since the war began, into an armored craft with deck guns; its opponent must be prepared to meet these changes. In an article, under the above heading, contributed to *The Motor Boat* (New York, February 25) by William Washburn Nutting, the author describes the type of boat that he thinks is destined to be "The Scout of the Future." Writes Mr. Nutting, in substance:



From a drawing by W. W. Nutting. Copyrighted and used by courtesy of "Motor Boat," New York.

IS THIS THE IDEAL *U*-BOAT-CHASER?

The men who have designed it as the most effective type of motor-boat for use against submarines are open to suggestions for improvement.

"If we were to believe all the pseudoscientific statements which have appeared in certain Sunday supplements and emasculated pastry periodicals, it would seem that swatting a submarine is the simplest sort of an amateur pastime to be indulged in by any one in possession of a motor-boat. That such an idea actually is prevalent on this side of the Atlantic is proved by some of the designs for submarine-chasers which have come to light recently—cute little toy boats, for the most part, and utterly unsuited to the rigors of offshore work.

"Altho the conditions have changed, many people have clung to the old idea that the runabout or hydroplane equipped with a machine gun or a 1-pounder is a match for the modern *U*-boat. But the fact is that while the motor-boat has become one of the most efficient instruments for hunting down the submarine, it is an entirely different sort of boat than is popularly imagined. Furthermore, the development is still going on, and there is no way of telling how soon the most efficient submarine-destroyer of the present will be obsolete.

"We haven't the immense fleet of steam trawlers to call upon that England had at the start of the war, and while we have ocean-going tugs and the like, most of our vessels, besides those destroyers actually available or being built, and the comparatively few private craft suitable, must be built, and it stands to reason that the smallest unit that will do the work is the one to choose. In other words, is it not better to have fifty 85-footers than one destroyer, especially when they may be had in a small fraction of the time?"

To devise a suitable boat for our present need, Mr. George Crouch and the writer we are quoting got together recently and studied the designs which have already been produced. Since the boat is solely to destroy submarines, they concluded that the torpedo-tube may be dispensed with in favor of as large a gun as can be carried. Experience has shown, Mr. Nutting thinks, that a three-inch gun with universal mounting is about the best for the purpose, tho others say nothing less than the six-inch will do. He bids us remember that the three-inch gun shoots a shell which weighs in the neighborhood of fifteen pounds. He goes on:

"These, in brief, were the considerations with which Mr. Crouch went to work. The first feature of the boat is her size. She is 85 feet in length by 13 feet 6 inches beam, which was found to be the smallest craft that would carry the equipment we had decided on, and be comfortable in any weather.

"In the second place, she is of a form of hull which could be driven easily at speeds up to thirty miles an hour, but with sufficient underwater body to make her capable of keeping the sea in any weather.

"Her third feature is that she is built of steel. The advantages of steel over wood for such a boat are severalfold. Altho it would take longer to get out the first boat, the ease with which the parts could be standardized and erected would enable a great number to be turned out in much shorter time than it would take to build them of wood. Then there is the matter of splinters. Every one knows the advantages of a steel car over a wooden one, and the same applies to a vessel under fire. Furthermore, there is the feature of safety from fire—an important one in a fighting vessel driven by gasoline.

"The fourth point is the armament, the feature of which is the three-inch gun, as described above. We wish particularly to call attention to the foundation for this gun, which is mounted directly above the steel bulkhead. An arched steel plate over the door ties the parts of the bulkhead together, and the steel sides of the lockers on either side of the door form what amounts to large built-up T beams to support the weight and take the recoil when the gun is working at high elevations. The decks are of wood, but a heavy steel plate and a teak foundation take up and distribute the weight of the gun and the shock of its recoil.

"In the fifth place, notice the accommodations. The usual arrangement has been turned back-end-foremost, as was done successfully on some early torpedo-boats, and instead of housing the crew in the forecastle we have placed them aft. Accommodations are provided for three officers, or two officers and an engineer, forward in close communication with the pilot-house, and these forward quarters are so arranged that the boat would be suitable for the use of a private owner, altho this has been a secondary consideration.

"The sixth feature is the enclosed pilot-house which, like the rest of the vessel, will be heated. This is a most important point, as any one familiar with the North Atlantic in winter time will appreciate. In fine weather the boat may be handled from the bridge above, which is provided with a duplicate steering equipment.

"Instead of using a single built-up mast, the crow's nest has been mounted on a tripod of steel angles—a stronger and lighter method and one dispensing with the usual stays. The search-light is mounted at this point and may be controlled either from above or from the bridge. The signal mast which carries the radio-aerial is high enough to display signals successfully, and, further, the signal equipment, search-light, and control of the boat are centralized.

"This, in brief, is the boat to meet the present requirements of the country as we see them. Mr. Crouch has turned out an excellent design. He realizes, as does the writer, however, that it incorporates ideas based on the experience and observation of but two men, and that doubtless there are features which can be improved. We have done the job to the best of our ability and shall feel well rewarded if there is any feature of it upon which the Government will look with favor. If any of our readers can suggest improvements or can point out wherein we may have fallen down we shall be glad of their criticisms. Let us hear them—it is all for the good of the cause."

NOT SO DRY, AFTER ALL

IS A LOCALITY "DRY" when it prohibits the sale of straight whisky, but allows it when the liquor is flavored with plant extracts and denominated "bitters"? This query is made pertinent by various recent news items, of which the following from the Baltimore *Sun* is a specimen:

> "DANVILLE, VA., February 23.—So great has become the demand here for a certain proprietary medicine which contains 25 per cent. alcohol that the city Police Department has laid the condition before the Prohibition Commissioner. An investigation has just led to the discovery that during Saturday and Sunday more than seven hundred bottles were sold in Danville and Schoolfield.
>
> "The police had to deal with more drunkards this week than during the entire month of January and each man admitted that he became intoxicated on the medicine."

The editor of *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, March 10) telegraphed to the chief of police of Danville, asking for the name of the medicine containing 25 per cent. alcohol which was reported to be responsible for several cases of intoxication. The reply named a popular and widely advertised brand of "bitters." The editor's comment is:

> "It is surely more than a coincidence that the alcohol-containing 'patent medicines' seem to be most widely advertised and most popular in those parts of the country which are commonly designated as 'dry.' It is a pity that there are no statistics to show the change in the volume of sales of 'patent-medicine' 'tonics' that follow the enactment of prohibition laws. Far be it from *The Journal* to deprecate the spread of prohibition. So long, however, as individuals can sell, unrestrictedly, preparations containing small amounts of plant extractives in alcohol one-half the strength of raw whisky under the guise of 'tonics,' prohibition will not have the terrors for certain persons it might otherwise possess. In view of the new 'bone-dry' law recently enacted it would seem that now is a good time for the Internal Revenue Department to turn its attention to a class of remedies that might bring to the Government considerable revenue—the alcoholic 'patent medicines.'"

ARE WE IN A FOOL'S PARADISE?

THAT WE AMERICANS are living in a fool's paradise, and that after the war we shall speedily find it out, is the disquieting assertion made by James O. Fagan, in an article on "The Human Side of Industry," contributed to *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York, February 17). Industry in Europe, he says, is going to be "humanized and harmonized to the limit," after the present conflict. We, on the other hand, are making not a single step in this direction. We will be "handicapped by the clashing of classes," and, accordingly, unless all signs fail, European industry "will have industry in America beaten from the start." Law after law is being "put over by those who do not work on to those who do." The wings of enterprise are clipt; every kind of a surplus is taxed—surplus brains, profits, initiative, and democracy. The people are "putting their trust in commissions." Political interference takes the form of a bull-fight, with industry as the bull. These are striking charges. It is interesting and reassuring to find that Mr. Fagan does not yet despair of finding a way out of the muddle that he has depicted. He writes:

> "A new, a healthier attitude of mind toward good business from one end of the country to the other is the one thing needful. The same kind of human policy that is being consistently promoted in so-called big business in this country transferred to the propaganda and policies of the State and Federal authorities would introduce a new form of human relationship into American industry. As a matter of fact, the world to-day is splendidly disposed toward industrial workers of every description. Healthier and better conditions, expanding pay-rolls, permanency of employment, consideration for old age, everywhere you hear the same story, slowly but surely on the way. Consequently, a better feeling, closer and better relationship between employers and employees, should be the new gospel of industry. It is the all-important industrial issue of the times. All kinds of readjustments after the war will depend absolutely on this new human propaganda. To expect employers and employees to settle their differences in an atmosphere of sensationalism is all wrong. To expect them to do it in a political atmosphere is also all wrong. So it is actually up to the people all over the country to provide the atmosphere in which these adjustments of wages and conditions can be made, and this atmosphere must not be sensational or political but widely considerate, human, and square. This is the only way out. It is the key to the problem of industrial unrest. It is the educative process that is absolutely necessary for the protection of the worker and for the conservation of American industry after the war. Its root is Humanity, its name is Good-will. . . . . .
>
> "We find this brotherhood tendency working itself out in every trunk line of American progress at the present day: in religion, in art, in education, in science, and most persistently and thoroughly, perhaps, in American industry. Industry in this country is now being humanized from cellar to garret. For every day that passes, work in the mills, in the shops, and on the railroads is becoming safer, pleasanter, more healthful, more secure, and more remunerative. Furthermore, never in the history of the world have individuals as human beings and neighbors been so kindly disposed toward each other in personal and social relationships, and yet, at the same time, never have the groups of these same individuals been so restless in their industrial relationships, and never, perhaps, has society been so menaced by different political and industrial problems. What is the reason for this seemingly inconsistent situation? Why is it that from the beginning of historical times your group, large or small, in its relationship to other groups has nearly always been savage? From the beginning, I say, your political groups fighting among themselves, as it were, have always been making trouble for society, and now your industrial groups are very busily playing the same game. In the past the human individuals in any given group have seldom been sufficiently numerous or plucky to dominate the group machinery. In Europe to-day the spirit of humanity and righteousness is engaged in a life-and-death grapple with group machinery. An industrial struggle of the same desperate nature is now under way in America. Happily, however, the eyes of the people are beginning to open to the real nature of the situation. In other words, there is a revolt to-day in this country against group savagery, regardless of its nature or interest. For example, a railroad brotherhood

must demonstrate that it is an American brotherhood, and if the right to strike means the right to inflict suffering on millions of innocent people, the contempt of public opinion will very quickly crush that kind of railroad brotherhood. A railroad strike is a savage, inhuman, unpardonable proceeding. And the public feeling in regard to it at the present day points to the fact that the great brotherhood plan of the universe is slowly but surely working to the surface in America, and before long it will come into its own. . . . . . .

"In a word, industry in America needs to put on the whole armor of its administrative and operative humanity. Peace and good-will in industry, peace and good-will in society and in the home—this is the combination that can not be divorced. Not a rainbow vision or a star dream, but a healthy Christian interest in the conservation of American industry by the human route. This is the good word to all the people in every land; it is the gospel of the Galilean sifted down through the centuries and focused in all its penetrating significance on American industry, on American civilization at the present day."

"SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT" IN ARITHMETIC

THE METHOD of obtaining the product of two numbers by what is called "cross multiplication" is familiar to most arithmeticians. Tho simple enough, it is not usually taught in schools, probably because it involves holding partial products in the memory and adding them mentally. It is easier in cutting out most of the "figuring," but harder in that it requires more mental work and leaves no record of the partial products. An article entitled, "Is This the Next Job for Scientific Management?" by the late Prof. Hugo Münsterberg in *System* (New York, March) asserts that this method should be taught in schools and universally used. It first calls attention to the fact that in the study of scientific management some of the simplest and most trivial activities, such as handling a shovel or laying bricks, are those capable of the greatest time-saving through motion-study. It goes on:

"May it not be that we perform acts of our own mind also after traditional patterns which are handed down from generation to generation? As soon as we have acquired the habits, especially those which we have learned with much effort in our school days, we are hardly inclined to change them and remain slaves to a method, however clumsy it may be.

"I should like to point to a typical case. We all have learned to multiply figures, and while many of us have never succeeded in doing it without mistakes, certainly we could not imagine a boy or girl leaving school without some thorough training in the routine of multiplication. Many have discovered that they have not learned it for the school examination only, but that they need it in their life-work at every step. Their businesses, their technical interests, or what not, constantly force them to multiply perhaps a three-digit figure by another set of three digits or more.

"When it comes to four or five digits multiplied by four or five more, the pencil goes on patiently through the four or five rows of numbers, mechanically written down like a flight of stairs, until faithfully added together. All of it appeared so tiresome and inane when we learned it in the classroom. We went through the performance without knowing why we had to do it. It was simply the prescribed rule, and we had to learn the trick in order to get the correct result. But it remained meaningless and was at the same time cumbersome.

"The art of multiplying, as we perform it to-day, is, to be sure, not so old as the art of bricklaying. We can easily place the beginnings of the methods of multiplication which bring so much heartache to our boys and girls in school. . . . . . .

"The Italians were the pioneers of our present system. In the year 1478 they published the first printed arithmetic in which methods of multiplication and division are demonstrated with Arabic numerals. This is the way which is learned to-day in every little schoolhouse. Like the way in which we shovel, it has gone unchanged through the centuries. Can it really not be improved? . . . . . .

"If I have to multiply 32 by 31, I may well begin to analyze my object. Thirty-one means there are 3 tens and 2 ones. They are to be multiplied by 3 tens and a one. I want to find out by multiplication how many ones, how many tens, and how many hundreds, result. Evidently we get the hundreds by multiplying the tens by the tens. We get the tens in the product by multiplying the tens by the ones, and we get the ones by multiplying the ones by the ones.

"The case of the hundreds is very simple. There were 3 tens in the first figure and 3 tens in the second figure; the product is therefore 9 hundreds. The case of the ones is also very simple. There were 2 ones in the first figure and 1 one in the second; the product is therefore 2.

"But how can we get the tens? We must multiply the tens by the ones. But that is more complicated, because we must take the tens of the first figure, multiplied by the ones of the second, and the tens of the second figure, multiplied by the ones of the first. That is to say, the 3 tens of the first figure, multiplied by the 1 of the second figure, and the 3 tens of the second figure, multiplied by the 2 ones of the first figure.

"The first multiplication gives 3, the next gives 6; or, together, 9. We have therefore 9 tens. Hence the whole product is 9 hundreds, 9 tens, and 2 ones. The ordinary way of writing it would be:

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ 31 \\ \hline 32 \\ 96 \\ \hline 992 \end{array} \qquad \text{Our way is:} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 3\ \ 2 \\ 3\ \ 1 \\ \hline 992 \end{array}$$

"That is, we should write the tens and the units sufficiently distant to leave room for a figure between them. In this way every figure in the product can be placed just below the figures which have been multiplied. The process resolves into the following three steps.

$$\begin{array}{c} 3\ \ 2 \\ \ \ \ \mid \\ 3\ \ 1 \\ \hline 2 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 3\ \ 2 \\ \times \\ 3\ \ 1 \\ \hline 9 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 3\ \ 2 \\ \mid\ \ \ \\ 3\ \ 1 \\ \hline 9 \end{array}$$

This is simple enough. With larger digits there are of course figures to "carry," but this presents no great difficulty to the trained arithmetician. When the numbers whose product is to be taken consist of more than two digits each, the trouble increases; for more and more "cross products" have to be held in the mind and added mentally. We shall not follow Professor Münsterberg in his explanation of further details, but say simply that in his opinion the game is worth the candle, and that in all cases cross multiplication is of the nature of "scientific management" in arithmetic. He concludes:

"Of course if we have done a process in one fashion for twenty years, and suddenly begin a new fashion, we shall at first be handicapped. The long training in the old method gives an advantage which at first makes the two methods incomparable.

"Yet even under these conditions this new method does not make a bad showing. I made the following experiment. I asked ten students one after another to show the greatest possible speed which they could develop in multiplying in the way in which they learned it in school. When I had them multiply two figures of five digits each, their time varied between 55 and 115 seconds.

"The multiplication of a three-digit figure by a three-digit figure, for instance, 782 by 549, varied from 22 to 43 seconds. After these preliminary tests, I explained to them individually the new Ferrol method in the way in which I have stated it here. The explanation took but a few minutes. Without any additional instruction, I asked them to multiply 573 by 624 according to the new method. The time varied between 21 and 48 seconds for the different students.

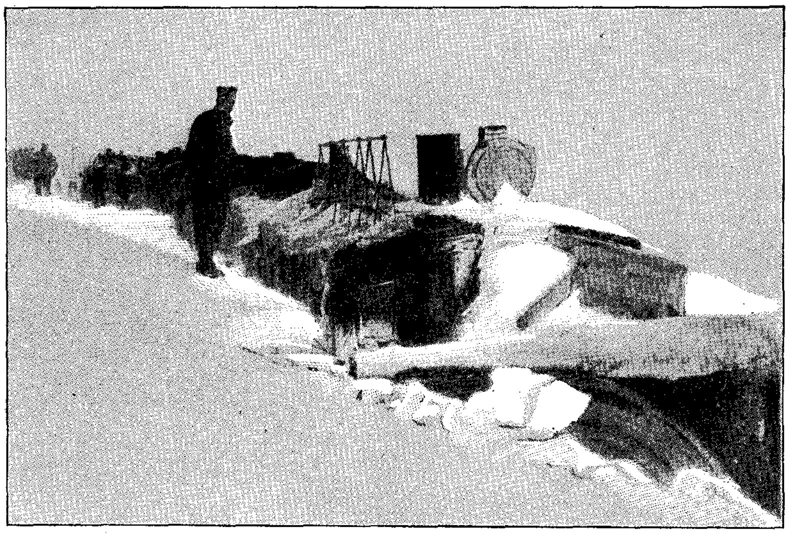
"On the whole, those who were longest with the old method needed the longest time with the new method, too. They were simply slow mentally.

"But no one found any difficulty with the new process itself, and while only two did the task the very first time more quickly with the new way than the old way, most of them using practically the same length of time, almost all felt they got a distinct enjoyment from using the new idea. It imprest them as a relief that instead of the four rows of figures which they would have previously dashed down in a thoughtless way, only one row was needed, and that every figure in this one row was secured with a clear insight into its meaning. Their whole commentary was a variation of the one regret that this new way had not been taught to them in their school days and much monotonous, tiresome figure-writing thereby avoided.

"But the chief point, after all, is this: how much more would they have profited if this intelligent method had been the one which they had learned as little boys and in which they had been trained through all their school experience! If the start with the new way gave practically as good results as years of training in the other, how much could have been hoped for if all this training had been given over to the new method."

BUCKING RECORD DRIFTS

THE GREATEST SNOW-DRIFTS ever encountered on the Union Pacific were those of January and February just past. At one time, we are told by J. Cecil Alter, of Cheyenne, Wyo., who writes in *Engineering News* (New York, March 8), no less than forty transcontinental passenger-trains were snow-bound and idle in Wyoming between Laramie and Rawlins. The Union Pacific System, concentrating its attention on the forty-six miles of line between the Lookout and Hanna stations, waged what is considered to be the most important fight in its history against wind and snow—a battle that did not cease night or day for two weeks. Mr. Alter goes on to give details as follows:



Courtesy of "Engineering News," New York.

A DRIFT THAT HALTED A PLOW WITH THREE LOCOMOTIVES.

"From January 22 until February 4, the double- and triple-track roadway was sealed in by deep, hard snow for the first time in history. When the army of snow-fighters 'holed through' for the last time, the wind blew a practically continuous gale from the west, filling the cuts with snow sometimes within half an hour after opening them by the rotary snow-plows. Within this period trains were forced through the blockaded region with the greatest difficulty, and delays of from six to thirty-six hours were common. Freight movement was entirely suspended; and from January 25 to 27 and from February 1 to 3, when the wind seemed at its height, no trains penetrated entirely through the blockade.

"Beginning, however, on the night of February 4, the wind subsided and trains began to move. In this movement new records for train-handling are said to have been established. There was a congestion of between forty and forty-five passenger-trains, many of which were stalled between stations. Practically all had to be dug out by the work of approximately a thousand laborers with picks and shovels. The tracks were entirely cleared in both directions in the twenty-four hours of February 5. Then followed the movement of freight, which, until date (February 18) has been flowing in each direction from the continental divide in streams of from ninety to ninety-five trains, of from twenty to twenty-five cars each, per day. Added to these were sixteen daily passenger-trains, and the exchange movement of freight-helper engines between Cheyenne and Laramie over Sherman hill. The ten-minute limit between movements has often been approached for many hours at a time in spite of the full use of the double track."

The contention seems reasonable, Mr. Alter thinks, that the wind blowing across the Great Divide Basin, in south-central Wyoming, is forced between the Medicine Bow Mountains and a range to the north, and the velocities, under favorable conditions become abnormally high. In any event this narrowing of the plains causes a definite broadside discharge of wind across the Union Pacific tracks. He goes on:

"Only four or five cuts of any great length in this comparatively even-surfaced plain are necessary to maintain the desired grades, and these are broad and shallow as a rule. Two of these, at Lookout and Rock River, have filled at times in the past, notably when the wind and snow were accompanied by intense cold. The two cuts at Sulfur Lake, of a half-mile length, and a one and one-half stretch near Wilcox are said never before to have required any important service from the rotaries. These cuts have a more westerly trend, parallel with the prevailing winds. . . . . . .

"In many of the drifts the depth was greater than the capacity of the rotaries, and short holes were drilled, into which the sides and top were broken by laborers—a slow, tedious process. In regions where desert sand was mixed in large proportions with the drifted snow the deposit was so compact that only the huge Jull steam-propelled rotary snow-excavator, having a large steel corkscrew projecting from the center of the rotary, could attack it successfully, and then only when three of the largest locomotives available were pushing it against the snow.

"Four other steam-driven rotaries were busy every hour for fifteen days, a commissary car being attached to the rear for the workmen. In addition there were two Fuller, or wedge, plows built on box cars; two Russell plows, similar to the Fuller plows, but larger; six locomotives having wedge snow-plows attached in front; and eight engines fitted with circle flangers, or disks for throwing the snow from the rails only. . . . Snow fences of the common kind . . . were early drifted under, tho from four to seven lines were placed about seventy-five feet apart. . . . . . .

"For the future, defense by snow-fences is being improved in every possible manner, to deflect and accumulate snow in the most desirable places; and a large part of the main yards at Rock River is being covered with a steel snow-shed.

"The damage to track and equipment, aside from wear and tear, was practically negligible, in spite of the frequent deaths of a great many engines stalled out of reach of water or coal. One fatal accident occurred, when, in the blinding snow, a young employee on a private errand stept from a caboose in front of an approaching train. No other injuries of any kind were reported, and not a passenger suffered any special hardship or physical inconvenience, as food, heat, and bedding were provided just as in ordinary travel, but without expense to any one. Even special entertainment was offered by citizens of Cheyenne, Laramie, Rock River, and Rawlins; and for some travelers the joys of jack-rabbit hunting were too abruptly terminated by the clearing of the lines."

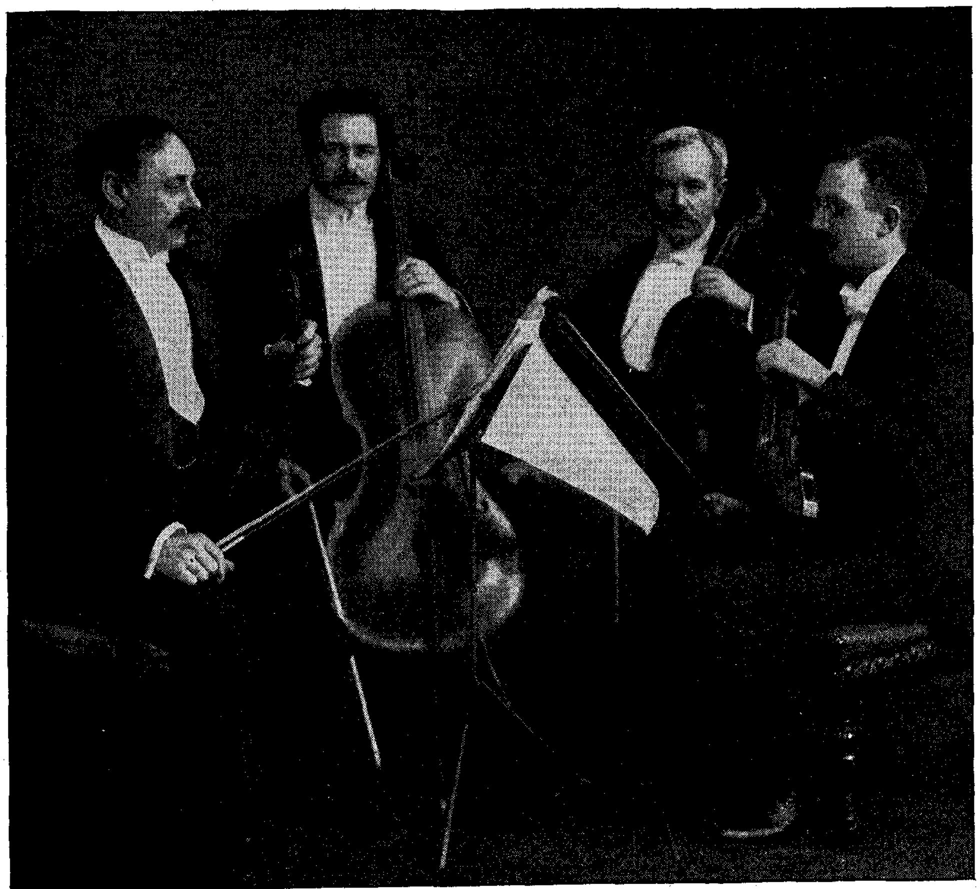
WATERING PLANTS DROP BY DROP—Mr. Lucien Daniel, a French botanist, has made some experiments with cabbages, chicory, lettuce, etc., which prove that they thrive far better by a system of continuous watering than by drenching the soil thoroughly every other day.

The new method, which is simplicity itself, depends upon the law of capillary attraction. As presented to the Academy of Sciences in Paris, it consists of placing near each plant a large-mouthed jar containing water, in which is dipt one end of a strip of linen or cotton whose other end lies near the plant. Mr. Daniel determined the exact amount of water required by any given plant for its best development, and proved that in general this uninterrupted supply of water, drop by drop, gave infinitely better results than the usual method of intermittent drenching, and with a minimum expenditure of water.

LETTERS - AND - ART

FRENCH AND GERMAN MUSIC IN AMERICA

TO QUOTE TENNYSON and say "the old order changeth, giving place to new," is perhaps putting a forced interpretation upon what is merely a musical coincidence. Still, the music public are taking their farewells of the Kneisel Quartet, whose programs have mainly, tho not exclusively, furnished German chamber music, and reacting with delight to another group whose product is French, the Société des Instruments Anciens. These players of chamber music about whom we shall hear more are only one of the expressions of the new or renewed artistic *entente* between this country and France. The French Military Band—"The Band from the Trenches"—composed of soldiers from the front, selected from the prize soloists of the Conservatoire, National Opera, and the Band of the Garde Républicaine, is another; and so also is Joseph Bonnat, the eminent French organist and composer; all these are bringing us the music of old and of new France. By the same token Yvette Guilbert should not go unmentioned; and her work has had a patriotic importance in showing forth the *chansons* of old France as well as the songs of the modern Gallic music-hall.



Photographed by Aimé Dupont

THE DEPARTING KNEISELS.

"The service to the world of the performer is the most tragic of all, in that it is not only self-sacrificing to the promulgation of the music of others, but must inevitably pass with time."

A "new phase and a new interest" have been created by the French players on the old instruments, says Mr. Krehbiel, of the New York *Tribune*, continuing:

> "The instruments employed were the quinton (treble violin, or what is practically the violin), the 'viola d'amour' (a viola with an extra set of metal strings under the finger-board, which are not touched by the bow, but sound sympathetically), the 'viol da gamba' (or knee viol, *Sir Andrew Aguecheek's* 'viol de gamboys'), the bass viol, which in the modern orchestra has been replaced by the contrabass, and the clavecin, the precursor of the pianoforte as a concert instrument. The concert brought to the hearers a revelation of the effect of the *timbre* of the instruments, which was as fascinating as it was novel.
>
> "Nearly all the music was new to local programs, and so were the names of the majority of the composers. There were a 'symphony' by Antoine Barthélémy Bruni, a Piedmontese violinist and composer (1759–1823); a fantasia for 'viola d'amour' by Nicolini, and some ballet music by André-Cardinal Destouches (1672–1749), who figures in musical history as one of the King's Musketeers, inspector-general of the Académie Royale, and superintendent of the King's music.
>
> "Most winning and lovely of the voices which spoke to the audience out of the past were those of the 'viola d'amour' and clavecin; but in the ensemble the blending of tone, the sympathetic meeting of *timbres*, the great variety of color introduced by the clavecin through the agency of different kinds of plectra, octave coupling, and other devices, made one wonder why modern composers, instead of torturing their instruments to obtain variety of tone-color, do not hark back to these viols of the long ago."

Genuine regret is exprest over the dissolution of the Kneisel Quartet. The leader gives as the reasons for his decision "the increasing personal burden of maintaining the quartet at high standard" and his desire to devote all his time to teaching. Already these musicians have made their last bow to Boston, whence they derived, and the music critic of *The Transcript* thus speaks of their farewell performance:

> "The playing of Beethoven is the result of a lifetime of love, research, fond devotion, and careful practise, and as it is only this long devotion which can justify the rare and enlightened performance of the final quartets, so it produced the swift, light, and accurate playing of the earliest one yesterday, which may be taken to represent the most precious store of Haydn and Mozart, who could not be included in a last concert. There were also a particular devotion to Brahms, a particular dramatic and rhythmic eagerness and understanding in the playing of his 'Quartet,' and a particular earnest enthusiasm, admiration, and sympathy for the 'Sextet of Schönberg,' and a faithful response to the moods, the matter, and the intentions of the composer. . . . . .
>
> "The fact that such fidelity, devotion, care, and broadly searching musical intelligence have become an accepted inheritance, and a perpetual delight to the most ardent lovers of

music, far back into the longest of memories, made the sadness and the impending loss in this final manifestation of it hard to realize. The service to the world of the performer is the most tragic of all, in that it is not only self-sacrificing to the promulgation of the music of others, but must inevitably pass with time. Having ably and inestimably given their long careers to the service of music and humanity, it is perhaps wise that they cease before the decline might come, that the memory of their last concert might remain in our memories, vividly faultless and rare."

The coming April concert of the organization in New York will complete its twenty-fifth season here and the thirty-second of its existence, upon which the New York *Globe* remarks:

"The Kneisel Quartet has really been the pioneer of chamber music in this country. Other more or less ephemeral organizations had played it, but not until the Kneisel Quartet, springing from the Boston Symphony Orchestra, set out to spread that special evangel had it been played here with the finish and the authority that we accept now as a matter of course. Besides publishing the beauties of the great classic masters of chamber music—Haydn, Mozart, Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, and, above all, Beethoven—the Kneisel Quartet has never failed to investigate modern men and movements as they came along. They did yeoman service for César Franck when the great Belgian was still caviar to almost everybody. They did not balk at Reger. Of Schönberg's sextet they have made in the last year almost a specialty. It is the honorable record of devotion to the great ideals of the past and of alert interest in the tendencies of the present and the future that has made the fundamental value and vitality of the contribution of the Kneisel Quartet to the musical life of America.

"If it were not that other organizations worthy to bear aloft the banner of chamber music in America have risen in their path, we should indeed be disconsolate. Still, no other organization, however good, can quite fill the place of the departing one in the affections of a great body of our musicians and music lovers."

We shall doubtless still have much German music, tho here and there arise jingoistic threats to cast it out. Rumors have even been afloat that Wagner's operas, in spite of the success of the recent Ring cycle, would be eliminated from the Metropolitan's roster. Mr. Gatti-Casazza has contradicted this, however. The editor of *Musical America* (New York) takes a vigorous stand against such efforts:

"When the English and the Germans began to boycott each other's music after the outbreak of war, when César Franck disappeared from Berlin programs and Petrograd put Wagner on the black list, and London musical authorities insinuated that Strauss was *passé*—what did most of us do in this country? Most of us did the only thing that a normal and rational person could do under the circumstances: we leaned back and laughed good-naturedly. We had the proper perspective; we estimated the whole panorama of folly at its proper value and realized that the veil of prejudice, nationalism, and ignorance would one day drop from the eyes of the embittered and stupid censors of art and music. Considerable of the force of this puerile movement has been dissipated, in England, at least, if recent concert programs from London may be believed. Bach, Mozart, and Weber are regular fare, greatly to the dismay of certain extremists.

"Until a few weeks ago we in America were immune from this encroachment of nationalism on the domains of art. Only minute symptoms have appeared here, a few inconsequential and scattered efforts to fling up the flag of jingoism in music. A certain conductor thought it advisable to eliminate the German portion of his program. Mozart and Beethoven, don't you know, are inflammatory sort of characters and might incite us to bloodshed and riot! Certain New York newspapers heap a lot of glory on the efforts of some rowdies to howl down an estimable singer whose offense was to present Brahms and Dvořák (who happens to have been a Bohemian). Then, again, an artist advises us that some New England organizations have practically canceled his engagements plainly because he is supposed to be a German. As a matter of fact, he is a Hungarian.

"Of all the exhibitions of misplaced patriotism now rampant this latter is perhaps the most contemptible—to cancel an artist's appearance because of his nationality!

"It is, indeed, time to scotch such zealots, to crush these lethal foes of music."

THE SWISS UNIVERSITY MELTING-POT

A MELTING-POT for Europe, in the intellectual sense, is the mission that a Swiss professor sees for his country. His neutrality is constructive, for in his address delivered at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the raising of Lausanne's French Academy (founded in 1537) to the status of a university, Prof. Ernst Bovet, of the German University of Zurich, begged his hearers not to forget "that there are in all the countries participating in the present bloody struggle men who dream of a more beautiful society than that in which we live." He sees it as the special mission of the Swiss to bring these men together. That done, he has a vision of the seven Swiss universities not only as "the hearths of our regional and national life, but also as real temples of concord." The seven universities of which he speaks are Basle, Bern, Geneva, Lausanne, Neufchatel, Freiburg, and Zurich. In the *Neue Züricher Zeitung* his address is given in this form:

MME. PATORNI AT THE CLAVECIN.

One critic wonders "why modern composers, instead of torturing their instruments to obtain variety of tone-color, do not hark back" to the instruments of an earlier day, such as this early piano.

"Our seven universities are centers of our regional and national life; there are perhaps too many in view of the small size of our country, but we should be loath to miss any one of them, and if to-morrow, beside our German and French, an Italian university were to be established at Lugano, we should also welcome this new sister. But, so much said, it is necessary to lay the finger on the open wound; the sacrifices imposed upon the population are heavy, perhaps too heavy to bear.

"In order to maintain the equilibrium in our intellectual and financial budget, we have to appeal, for students and professors, to our neighbors to our right and to our left. Let us lay aside our national vanity and look the facts in the face. To sum it up in one blunt sentence, our national thinking and feeling are gravely menaced by the invasion of foreign thought and foreign sentiment.

"Scientific objectivity is a very praiseworthy thing, but we must not forget in our intellectual and political aloofness the inheritance of our fathers; we are Swiss citizens, children of a democratic republic and are, or at least should be, anxious to maintain the national unity of our fatherland. The Republic is not a form of government imposed upon us by outside agencies, but the expression of our political ideals and four centuries of independent political existence. We do not intend to force these ideals of ours upon our guests, but we believe we have, on the other hand, the right to ask of them to respect, in their turn, our individual *Weltanschauung.*

"In exchange for this logical and natural demand, we have something to offer to the students and professors belonging to often mutually hostile countries; our ambition is to bring them nearer one to the other on our free and neutral soil. We seem to be destined for this noble mission, since we are a living example of the possibility of a harmonious working together of the German and Latin races. We scholars, we learned people at least, ought to know how to distinguish between the sound principles of nationality and the jingo elements of a hybrid nationalism, between justified pride and sickly vanity.

"We Swiss university men—and women—are willing, in the sense of our great countryman, Alexandre Vinet (1797–1847), the famous theologian and historian of literature, to become the forerunners of a new humanity appearing in forms, hazy as yet, on the horizon of Europe. As well as we prefer the manly idiom of justice to a convenient but cowardly silence, as well do we Swiss, as a nation and as individuals, prefer constructive love to destructive hatred. We professors and students of the Swiss universities are in a more favored position than our colleagues at the institutions of other countries to appreciate impartially the noble traits in every nation and to find out its real contribution to mankind's common civilization. We are the heirs to a wealth created in centuries past by sons belonging to almost all the nations of the world. It is our solemn duty, above all in this fateful hour of Europe's history, to show ourselves worthy of our predecessors and ancient teachers by planting on this free soil of ours the tree of genuine love and liberty."

THE NEGLECTED PUBLIC LIBRARY—Is it the letter-writing habit in people in general or the failure of the public library to function that causes a certain peevishness in *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia) over a matter where most public journals will offer sympathy? "Many times every year," it says, "we are asked to recommend a book containing information on this or that subject of general interest." The Philadelphia editors, like ourselves, are "glad to comply to the best of our limited ability," yet "we never answer one of these letters without wondering why public libraries do not impress themselves more definitely and extensively upon the public." More than this:

"The writer of the letter is obviously intelligent or he would not be seeking information. By the same token, he is interested in subjects of general concern. Yet, as obviously he does not know that about three times out of five there is a public institution not far from him, supported at large expense, which not only contains standard books on the subject he wants to know about, but makes a special business of supplying him with those books promptly and without expense.

"From its card-index he can learn in five minutes what books there are on the subject, and attendants will fetch them to him on request. Invariably, in our experience, the library staff is informed and attentive. It will go to any pains, most willingly, to put the resources of the library at the disposal of an inquirer. Within its own walls the institution functions admirably; but a great many people do not know of it in such a way that, being athirst for information, they turn to it as naturally as a dry man turns to a water-faucet.

"The library habit is one of the best that any person can form. There should be a more strenuous effort to inculcate it. Meantime take the initiative yourself. Get acquainted with your public library."

AN IRISH WRITER OF ONE-ACT PLAYS

DUNSANY is a name that both play and fiction are making known to us better and better every day. It crossed the Atlantic very quietly, points out Mr. Harry Esty Dounce, but already its owner's larger public fame has been won here, and not at home. A "discerning coterie" are given credit for being aware of Dunsany in Britain; but otherwise "he is not yet recognized there as being anybody of extraordinary consequence, except, of course, in Burke." He won us by his plays, and the appreciation of these was not in any way eked out by his name, for, at least according to Mr. Dounce, "dearly as we, the people, love the lords we jibe at, we should, I think, be rather predisposed to look upon one in the dramaturgic line as an interesting but futile dilettante." The three seasons that his plays have been in evidence here have made him "a ruling salon topic"—almost "as great a nuisance in that respect as ever was Maeterlinck, with whom he is being much, tho unintelligently, bracketed." Mr. Dounce avers in the New York *Sun* that the vogue is "rather more than a vogue," tho it is based on seven one-act plays. Yet this is too slight a foundation for lasting fame:

"The best of them have been taken around the larger Eastern cities. If the vogue is to continue, one of two things must happen: he must send along more and more manuscripts, for doing which he is anything but favorably situated, or he must die and become a funeral and a classic, and for doing that his situation is favorable in the extreme."

Lord Dunsany is Irish, and is a friend of those better known Irish writers, Yeats and "A. E." (George Russell), who form the Celtic renaissance. For many years this manifestation has been one of the pet literary themes, and Mr. Dounce sees Lord Dunsany helped to securing attention by his connection with the leaders of this movement. He writes:

"I believe the first successful public performance of a Dunsany play in New York was that made of 'The Glittering Gate' at the Neighborhood Playhouse exactly two calendar years ago. Theatrically this work is about the weakest of the seven; nevertheless, given a production if it with anything like competent treatment and half a chance for notice, all the rest was assured. Honors at present lie between the Neighborhood organization and Stuart Walker and his Portmanteau players, but there probably is not now a commercial producer in the city with soul (or eye to business) so dead that he would not pay a pretty sum for exclusive rights in a new Dunsany manuscript.

"These gentlemen were 'shown' in the only way in which most of them could be shown about imaginative costume plays which read with so unusual a literary quality. The scripts might have been peddled around their offices for years. They would have been unlikely to perceive Dunsany's great merit, that, well as he reads, he plays a hundred times better.

"You can not conceive of the extraction from any thirty-minute performance of more sheer theatric force than flows quite naturally and spontaneously from one of 'A Night at an Inn.' Anybody can enjoy it who can enjoy a movie thriller. Consequently everybody does enjoy it, and as soon as they have time to breathe and spirits for something more than farce in England they are sure to produce it and like it as well as we.

"Meanwhile Dunsany, whose kingdom of art is the imagination and his luminary the light that never was and his philosophy, so far as he has one, a loathing of the sordid shams and traffics of modern commercial reality, paradoxically has come into his kingdom of worldly glory in the most commercial city of the most commercial country of Christendom. He did not jimmy his way in like his burglar of 'The Glittering Gate'; he did not toot a Shavian horn outside till the walls fell down. He did nothing; would sooner have starved, if that had been the alternative. His work was good enough to do it all. Now it is done, he is glad, and he hopes to come among us and find a general sympathy and understanding."

Mr. Dounce might not like to have himself ranked with those of whom he has already spoken, who love and follow a lord. At any rate, he seems able to conceive what it must be like to be a lord, at least a literary one:

"As we read about Dunsany's ways of life in times of peace, they suggest the magnificent and leisured independence of the versatile renaissance masters. Able to decline to be a plodding, industrious specialist, he declines and still escapes from becoming a dilettantish amateur. When he happens to feel like shooting he goes shooting, and shoots well, at the ends of the earth, or over the nearest bog. When he happens to feel like cutting a seal on silver he does that; how prettily has been shown to his correspondents on the envelops of such letters as the censor has been pleased not to deflower.

"When he happens to feel like writing a little tale, a prose vignette, he writes one, delicately cynical and sad; there are collections of them, and they are charming. When he feels like making a play he makes a play, rigging up no puppet stage *décor*, oblivious to any audience but himself and Lady Dunsany, unfettered by any Archerian canons, contemptuous of hokum tricks for insuring the groundlings' enjoyment.

"He has what the others, who lack it, labor to acquire and never do acquire—a genuine elemental dramatic imagination. To say he thinks in drama would be wrong. He feels in drama, not crudely, not emotionally, rather esthetically. Still it is always drama, live and moving, a story, and never a Maeterlinckian indigestion of the soul.

"Most of us have fallen into a vicious way of thinking that to understand very simple things, we must treat them as very complex. The answer to Dunsany is the easy answer, as his method is the easy method. Take his plays as you find them, and don't fret about symbolizations and philosophies. . . . If people would only appreciate the royal indolence of such an artist's nature they would, for instance, stop wasting time and ink on Dunsany's supposed wondrous visions of a country of his dreams.

"There are those who would have us believe that he passes half his days in a dream state, of the sort popularly but wrongly believed to be conferred upon eaters of hashish and such drugs, where he finds a blissful refuge from the every-day man's state and the vulgarities of the every-day man's doings. The fact, I would wager my hopes of seeing any more Dunsany, is simply that when he has in mind the germ of a dramatic story it is easier to tell himself the story with a background of pure make-believe than it would be to go forth and get up the authentic color of the nearest Irish town or dig in the British Museum for little pedants' facts about old Babylon.

"He says quite sensibly that the play is the thing which matters, and archeological accuracies are the concerns of the schoolroom. What he does not say is that altho you can have these accuracies if your artistic conscience happens to require them, to get them means work, and to use them and still keep your notion alive means a really terrible effort of stedfast concentration. It was done on the grand scale in 'Salammbô,' but every one knows that 'Salammbô' was written in the bloody sweat of its author's anguished brow."

Lord Dunsany is at present at the front, a captain in the Fifth Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. He has been a man of arms along with other things, and has a record of five battles in the Boer War as well as action in the Dublin riots of last summer, where he received a wound.

LORD DUNSANY,

Whose success as a playwright is so pronounced that "there probably is not now a commercial producer in the city with soul (or eye to business) so dead that he would probably not pay a pretty sum for exclusive rights in a new Dunsany manuscript."

HOW SPEAKEST THOU?

THE "TONGUES OF MEN AND OF ANGELS" never had their distinctions so clearly differentiated, perhaps, as by a "*comédienne diseuse*," Miss Beatrice de Holthoir, whom the New York *Evening Sun* has persuaded to speak to us. Ours has surely never been the speech of the angels, for ten years ago Mr. James and others described it as "twanging and whinnying," "mumbling," "vocally limping and shuffling." All of this now seems to be caused by the lack of muscular training in the organ most responsible. At least Miss de Holthoir points out the peculiar physiological differences in tongues which she discovered in her necessity of employing her racial endowments of Russian and English in an environment first French and afterward Irish:

"This experience . . . gave me a most valuable insight into the technical side of speaking, the different things that an English or a French person does with his or her tongue and mouth. I learned that there is an actual physiological difference between the French and the English tongue which I attribute to the different muscular action necessary for speaking each language. The French tongue is long and elastic. Just as we develop muscles for dancing or tennis, so a Frenchwoman develops a longer and more flexible tongue with a mercilessly strong tip. This is how she pronounces that 'r,' with its vibrating stroke against her teeth, that usually defeats all our best efforts. The English tongue is rounder and thicker. Certain English tongues [one does not know whether this applies to the American tongue as well, and Mlle. de Holthoir did not explain] are like an incapacitated jellyfish. The cockney is the best example of this. Certain sections of your East-Siders produce their peculiarly thick utterance by turning up the point of their tongues and using the under side."

Put thus in terms of muscle, says the New York *Tribune*, grasping at practical means of improvement, "our national speech seems almost feasible and practical." For—

"We go through all sorts of gymnastic exercises to increase our lungs and reduce our belt-measure. We spend untold brain and energy in teaching our bricklayers to handle bricks efficiently. Why not take up tongues, put muscle into them, teach them how to do their job efficiently, and so make speech surer and more agreeable? Why not a standardized American speech and a standardized American tongue? The former would, of course, be canned, and thus distributed to every schoolhouse in the country. . . . . . .

"Would the standard stick after grammar-school was over? We fear not, universally. Yet certain modern forces may help—the telephone, for instance. The telephone companies make a business of teaching their operators clear, correct speech. And the great public has to mind the consonants and vowels rather more than usual if it is to send talk over a wire. At any rate, national efficiency is the word, and tongues can contribute to it quite as well as brains or legs or arms."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

Courtesy of the Pocket Testament League, New York.

SHOWING THEIR COLORS.

The London office of the Pocket Testament League preserves over 250,000 pledge-cards signed by soldiers on the field. It is estimated that they are joining the League at the rate of one thousand a day.

TESTAMENTS ON THE BATTLE-FIELD

SEVENTEEN MILLIONS of "Active-Service" Testaments, "Khaki" and "Navy" Gospels, and text-books in eighty-eight languages, including all the tongues of the nations engaged in the war, have been distributed among the world's fighting forces. The cost of this is estimated at $350,000—"the free-will offerings of God's people." These numbers and figures are given by Mrs. Grace Pettman Pont, of Brighton, England, who surveys for *The Missionary Review of the World* (March) the work of the Scripture Gift Mission among the soldiers of the Entente Allies. In each of the Testaments is reproduced the autograph message of Lord Roberts, penned just before his death:

> "*I ask you to put your trust in God. He will watch over you, and strengthen you. You will find in this little Book, guidance when you are in health, comfort when you are in sickness, and strength when you are in adversity.—Roberts, F.-M.*"

For the men of the Navy is a message from Admiral Sir John Jellicoe:

> H.M.S. *Iron Duke*
>
> *Be strong and of good courage, be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed; for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest. Honor all men. Love the brotherhood. Fear God. Honor the King.*
>
> *Yours very truly,*
>
> JOHN JELLICOE.

At the end of each Gospel are printed a few familiar hymns and a "decision" form, which reads:

> "*Being convinced that I am a sinner, and believing that Christ died for me, I now accept him as my personal Savior, and with his help I intend to confess him before men.*"

What this has meant to thousands of soldiers when face to face with danger and death has been attested by hundreds of letters "telling the story of God's blessing on this work":

"A lance-corporal wrote from the trenches 'Somewhere in France,' enclosing a British Treasury note for £1, dirty and crumpled, looking as if it had been through many engagements, to help send out more Gospels to his comrades. This lance-corporal said it was part of his work to go and reverently tend the bodies of those who had laid down their lives upon the battle-field, to collect their belongings, and search their pockets. He found in nearly every case that the man possest an 'Active-Service' Testament containing Lord Roberts's message, but the most cheering thing about it was that the men had signed the Decision Form! Indeed, in the case of one young officer, whose body had been stript of every identification mark before it was found, the only clue to his name was his signature to this Decision Form in an 'Active-Service' Gospel, and this, sent back to England, brought comfort and solace to his widowed mother. . . . . . .

"The secretary of the Scripture Gift Mission has seen numerous well-worn and much-read Testaments that have passed through the fiercest of the warfare. In many cases, too, the copy of the Word of God, carried in the breast-pocket, has stopt the bullet and saved the soldier's life, and the mutilated Testament has come back as a trophy. It is no idle boast to say that the best way of recording this wide work of distribution of the Word of God is to take a war-map of the world and enumerate every one of the fighting nations, for the Word of God is spreading everywhere. In France, open doors have been entered in all directions. The Belgians in England and Holland have received the Word of God. The workers of the Scripture Gift Mission among the soldiers in Belgium were allowed to go right to the front-line trenches, and had the honor of an interview with the heroic Queen of the Belgians herself. She accepted a 'khaki' French Testament, and said: 'I think this is very nice for the soldiers to have, and it is very kind of you to give it to them!' In Roumania, too, a princess of the royal house has taken the deepest interest in the work of distributing the Word of God to the soldiers of her country. But the story of the distribution of the Scriptures in Russia is the most wonderful of all, for the honorary superintendent of the work of the Scripture Gift Mission in that country has been able to circulate among the Russian troops Testaments, Gospels, and smaller portions of God's Word to a total of over five millions!"

The royal family of Russia will, in their exile, have probably many well-wishers among these who have been benefited by similar gifts bearing the following message printed in each Gospel and underlined in red:

"*His Imperial Highness the Heir-Apparent to the Russian Throne most graciously gives this Gospel, which has been sent to him by Sunday-school scholars in the British Isles and Colonies.*"

The secretary to the Empress of Russia wrote recently:

"Her Imperial Majesty the Empress has asked me respectfully to report: Concerning the gift of Testaments and Psalms by the Sunday-school children of England and the English Colonies placed by you at the disposal of his Imperial Highness the Czarevitch for consignment to the active Army, her Imperial Majesty has graciously commanded me to thank the contributors in the august name of his Imperial Highness for the above-mentioned gift, and to have the same forwarded to the active Army by means of her Imperial Majesty's own supply-train."

A Canadian cavalry officer confest that he had set little store by the Bible until the day came in France when his battalion found itself in a perilous quarter. They were under fire and dared not move when the officer noticed a few of his men who had crawled into a group together, and saw one man take out his knife and cut a Testament into half a dozen bits and distribute them among his comrades, who there and then began to read:

"It must be wonderful to read the story of Gethsemane, the story of Calvary, the story of the Redemption, while lying under fire, and those men had learned by actual experience what it means to be obedient unto death—learned, too, that nothing else matters but the things of the soul, the sinner and his Savior, the reality of God's message in his Word concerning salvation when face to face with eternity."

Another agency for the distribution of Scriptures to the soldiers is the Pocket Testament League. This venture was not born with the war, but has been on the field of conflict since the beginning in 1914. In the London office alone over 250,000 soldiers' pledge-cards are filed, and it is estimated that the men in arms are joining the League at the rate of one thousand a day. In a report issued by the League we read:

"A worker writes of a corporal returned from the front who told him that when death was striking all around him in the trenches he offered all the money he had (about fifteen pounds) for a Testament, but not one of the men could be induced to part with his treasured little book.

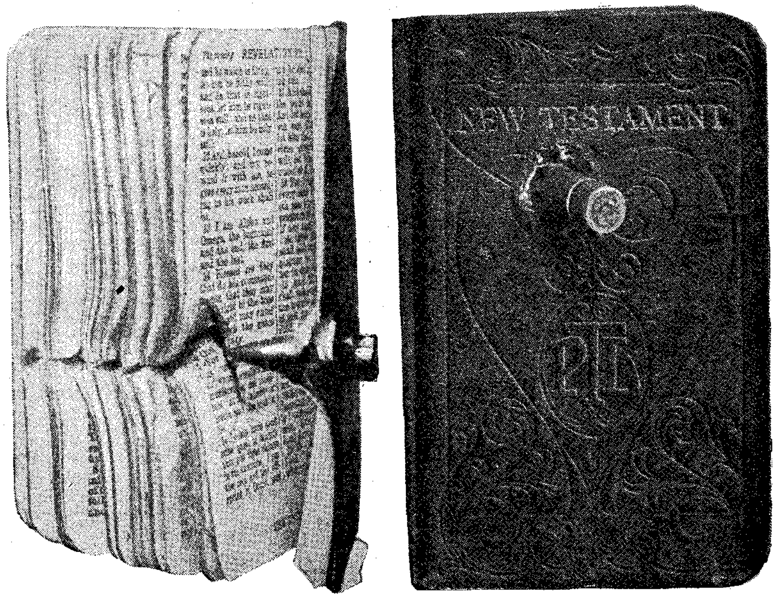
"'We find everywhere,' writes an enthusiast from the field, 'that the men are absolutely changed when the Word of God has been presented and explained to them, and when they realize that the message of God is a message to them personally. Do you know that many of the men with whom we have been working had little idea that God cares for them or that the Bible is God's message to them? They thought that the Bible was simply for those who attend church. Again and again we had crowds of men who came to us early in the morning to make their decision for Christ.'

"Up in the corner of the Pocket Testament League military membership-card, printed opposite the flag, is a small blank square where the men, making their decision for Christ, mark 'A. C.' (accept Christ). Such men sign 'My Decision for Christ' printed inside the back cover of their League Testaments and are publicly acknowledging Jesus as their Savior.

"Many a sad mother or wife has been comforted beyond words when one of these worn, possibly blood-stained, little Testaments has been returned home and on the Decision page they have found written the loved one's name."

REGULATION FOR EVANGELISTS

EVEN AFTER GREAT CARE has been taken in selecting an evangelist, *The Christian Work* (New York) remarks, a Church sometimes discovers that the man called for leadership in a revival movement "is lacking in a large degree in intelligence, tact, personality, and general ability necessary for success in the work." Realizing this, the Commission on Evangelism of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ has established a standard of principles, for which evangelists working under its approval must have regard. *The Christian Work* congratulates the Council on taking this step and hopes it will result in "the elimination of a good deal of discreditable and reprehensible mountebanking, which for years past has flourished in the land." The principles to be observed by evangelists are these:



TESTAMENTS THAT HAVE SAVED LIVES.

"1. They shall conform themselves in accepting or declining any invitation for a campaign to the standard of faith clearly set forth by the Federal Council, and therefore conduct all their work upon the doctrinal basis of the Deity of Jesus Christ.

"2. They shall secure the appointment of a committee of pastors who shall endeavor, so far as possible, to guard the work of the press with a view both to securing ample and appropriate reports of the work, and to guarding carefully against exaggerated reports of conversions, seating capacity of buildings, and nightly attendance, as well as sensationalism of every kind.

"3. They shall report all decisions made in the meetings conducted by them under the twofold division of (*a*) Decisions—Referring to what are commonly known as conversions (decisions by children under twelve to be so indicated); (*b*) Reconsecrations—No matter what form of decision card used, these facts to be made known in some way on the cards before being handed to the pastors.

"4. They shall use the Word of God in the after-meeting, briefly explaining the way of life, and asking those seeking Christ to make an audible public confession of faith.

"5. They shall urge upon pastors to put into execution at the close of the evangelistic campaign at least one of the plans for conservation of results adopted by the Commission, and, when possible, the evangelist shall make this one of the conditions of his accepting the invitation to conduct the campaign.

"In addition, the Commission has secured the appointment of a committee vested with the function of furnishing to the Commission reliable and studied information concerning the evangelists of their respective denominations. This information is furnished on the basis of a carefully prepared *questionnaire* by the Commission itself, and relates to the evangelist's education, experience, thoroughness, size of work he is best adapted to, and his general fitness for the same."

"IT MEANT ME"—A MESSAGE FOR THOSE WHO WAIT

HERE IS A HEART MESSAGE, given precisely as it came to The Literary Digest, which will be read with sympathy by all who have or have not contributed to the Belgian Children's Fund. Especially is it a message for those who wait:

Belgian Children's Fund,
The Literary Digest, New York.

I am one of your readers—only one of a multitude. When I saw your appeal, "In the Name of God the Father," I said: "Good! I hope they'll get the money to save those children from starving. They ought to get it; they have so many readers." It didn't seem to mean *me*.

𝕴𝖓 𝖙𝖍𝖊 𝕹𝖆𝖒𝖊 𝖔𝖋 𝕲𝖔𝖉 𝖙𝖍𝖊 𝕱𝖆𝖙𝖍𝖊𝖗
"SAVE MY BABY!"

"My own business needs more money than it has. My own family wants more money. Debts are waiting to be paid. An appeal for starving children in Belgium doesn't concern me," I told myself.

Starving children! The words shocked and haunted me. I couldn't get away from them. I began to wonder if I really meant to try to stop my ears to such a cry.

I never saw a little child really starving. My own children have always had plenty, with extras thrown in. How would I feel if I saw them starving—if I heard their mother say they were starving?

A shivering feeling came over me as I seemed to see a Belgian mother holding *her* baby in thin, trembling arms, close to her wasted breast, and to hear her crying out in agony and despair to *me*, "In the Name of God the Father, *save my baby!*"

All around were other mothers and children being helped by somebody else; but *this* mother seemed to be waiting for *me*, and calling to *me*, to save *her* baby. How can I do otherwise than leap up from the comparative bounty of my own comfortable home and *make haste* to send life and health to at least one starving baby, and put into that one mother's mouth a cry of joy in place of her cry of despair?

It is true that business, and family, and debts are pressing. It will mean a little inconvenience—a little sacrifice—but what are such things in the face of the STARVATION OF CHILDREN!

I guess I am, after all, one to whom the appeal comes.

In all honesty, I must admit that, judging by what I have received, I owe something to these Belgian children. Even tho some things are not just as I would like them, I *have* received some blessings in business, in home, in family, in love. I *have* some things to make life joyous and to put thankfulness into my heart. So how can I refuse to give something to those from whom everything has been swept away—business, home, loved ones, even the food to keep them alive?

And I can't feel comfortable in the thought of those Belgian children sending up prayers and songs of gratitude for the nation of which I am a part for help which we haven't given—especially when I am one of the citizens responsible for that neglect. Really, it begins to be plain that I must do my part, with the rest.

Now your latest issue has come to me, and I see that more than $300,000 has been contributed. Some of your readers have done nobly. They didn't wait as I have done. But, as I understand it, the total amount needed to give the extra ration to 1,250,000 children for all this year would be $15,000,000. It looks as if this amount will be raised only if *every* man, woman, and child who reads The Digest gives some part. If this means *me* IT MUST MEAN A LOT OF OTHERS, also, who have hesitated, as I did.

Somewhere I have read that every decision we make and every act we do affects the decisions and acts of others. I wonder if my delay and hesitation have caused any one else to delay and hesitate. If that is true, I can only hope that my positive decision and act now may help some others to decide that this cry of the Belgian children comes straight to *them;* that *their* gift is necessary to the success of this splendid effort; and that *they* will have part of the joy in giving life and comfort to the little ones so dearly loved by the Divine Father of us all.

Here is my gift, to care for *two* Belgian children. I wish it were more. I may add to it later. Do not use my name at all. In fact, I think I will just sign myself

"IT MEANT ME."

Englewood, N. J.

AN ENTERTAINMENT WEEK PROPOSED—From a preacher in the neighborhood of Boston comes the following with reference to church and community effort to increase the Belgian Children's Fund of The Literary Digest:

"The successful collection of funds *in large amounts* often depends upon specific suggestions as to method. However worthy the object, and however skilfully the appeal is made, it often fails in the purpose if it is merely an appeal. Scarcely a week goes by which does not bring several appeals for money, and both ministers and people find the raising of funds rather an appalling matter. We are tempted to—and often do—pass them by through sheer lack of ability to answer so many.

"A single definite and practical suggestion for raising this money would, I believe, result in the raising of a very considerable fund from most of the churches throughout the country.

"My specific suggestion is this: that each church, or in small towns, each community, have a *Drama Week*—or Entertainment Week—call it what you will. Let it be country-wide. Young people enthuse over a play, and are always glad to put one on. In our own little town we often find our receipts amounting to $50 or $100. I presume this would more especially apply outside the large cities, but in most places every one will patronize a 'show,' especially to see local talent.

"An appeal for every community, or church, to have a drama or play during a certain week would come with the force of a *new* appeal. Money would be raised outside the ordinary methods (and in large amounts), which in my church I must confess are pretty nearly exhausted. We have already taken collections several times for this same object, and for other things many more times, within the past year.

"I believe if you could have a 'Drama Week,' and get it to the people, the movement would sweep the country. Everybody would get their money's worth and feel no poorer for it."

NOTABLE STATEMENTS BY GERARD AND ROOSEVELT

IF GUARANTIES ARE BROKEN, promising safe conduct to ships of the Commission for Relief of Belgium, and an occasional one of those ships be sunk, it is well to remember that insurance upon such a ship and its cargo protects the Commission from loss. Furthermore, the incident probably means that some subordinate commander blundered; and we must not conclude that all guaranties are futile, or not given in good faith. Since March 15 every ship of the Commission has been safeguarded from intentional attack while following the northern route; and as this is written more than twenty Relief ships are at sea on that route. If any one of them should be sunk by mine or submarine, all the more reason why Belgian relief ought to be speeded up and additional supplies sent forward.

Under date of March 16, there went out from Washington to the press of the country a statement by James W. Gerard, formerly Ambassador to Germany, in which Mr. Gerard said:

> "I hope the people of this country appreciate the splendid work which is being done by the American Commission for Relief in Belgium. Their devoted efforts have now continued for a period of over two years, and despite the complication of the present situation the full staff is remaining in Belgium to carry on its great humanitarian task upon which depend the lives of ten million innocent civilians.
>
> "It is a privilege for the American people to be able to support this fine work. The only way that this can be done is through financial help. The need has never been greater; and I sincerely hope that our country will rise to the occasion and give generous support to the Commission."

Writing to his "Fellow Members of the Rocky Mountain Club and the Men and Women of the West," Theodore Roosevelt says: "It is the literal truth that rarely since the days of Herod has child-life been so menaced as to-day in Belgium." And Colonel Roosevelt continues:

> "I shall not deal with the material side of this question, or tell how 1,250,000 children are compelled to go hungry and are threatened with disease and slow starvation. All this is being told in the West in speeches, in letters, in literature, in cartoons, and in personal pleas. Suffice it to say that Belgium to-day stands in mortal danger of losing both its bodily life and its soul.
>
> "*But what of us? What of our soul if, like the Levite and the* priest, we pass on our business with averted eyes? The nation that turns a deaf ear to the sufferings of ten million people, including a million and a quarter children, is committing moral suicide. Diseases born of want and hunger are spreading with dreadful rapidity among these 1,250,000 children of Belgium. Shall we look idly on while these children die?"

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS in several States—into many of which THE LITERARY DIGEST goes every week as a text for classes in Civics, History, and English—have nobly contributed, as our acknowledgments reveal. What private schools can do when they become interested is eloquently attested by Miss Haskell's School in Boston. Beginning with January 24, "Miss Haskell's" has forwarded eight remittances aggregating $243.50. A noble example indeed!

The Central High School of St. Joseph, Mo., devoted one school week to considering Belgium's needs, held two auditorium meetings, and used the English and History classes as their special mediums. Four students, representing these classes, delivered addresses; special music was provided; a special speaker from outside addrest the closing auditorium assembly, and "following his address," the principal writes, "a collection was taken, from which a sum of $205.00 has been received." It represented sacrifice, the principal says; "a good many students went without lunches."

School children can astonish themselves and their friends with their collecting results out of school—when they try. They did it out in Coffeyville, Kan., from which place Mrs. Roberta Patton sends draft for $350.51, and says: "This money was collected by the *young girls of Coffeyville*."

More towns are coming into line through their school children, for the care of children in designated towns of similar size in Belgium. Tazewell, Va., proposes to care for the 100 children of *Dongelberg*, which will require $1,200. Thomasville, Ga., will provide for the 165 children of *Gelrode*, requiring $1,980.

The churches are moving out nobly. From Saltville, Va., a rector writes: "We are launching a community campaign," and sends $100.00 to prove it. "Over $100 was pledged," he says, "by a group of twenty women"; and he recites the sacrifices made by some of them, and by one six-year-old lad.

Pasted to a copy of THE LITERARY DIGEST'S first appeal on behalf of the Belgian Children comes the subscription list of the Engineering Corps of the Arizona Extension Railroad, carrying forty-two signatures and covering the handsome sum of $103.00, "as a humble expression" of their "heartfelt sympathy."

Make all checks, money-orders, or other remittances payable to Belgian Children's Fund, make them as large as possible, and address all letters to Belgian Children's Fund, care of THE LITERARY DIGEST, 354–360 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Contributions to THE BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND—Received from March 14 to March 20 inclusive.

$3,000.00—From the People of Portland, Me., and immediate vicinity.

$823.51—Citizens and Schools of Montrose, Colo.

$708.06—Citizens of Waco, Texas, through the efforts of Mrs. W. O. Wilkes.

$690.14—Protestant Churches of Lewiston, Me.

$552.00—Belgian Relief of Ford City, Pa.

$500.00—Edna E. Hughes.

$400.00—Mrs. Gilbert Perkins.

$350.51—Collected by the Young Girls of Coffeyville, Kans.

$336.00—C. K. Winett.

$252.03—Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches of Madison, N. C.

$252.00—Citizens and Organizations of Clearfield, Pa.

$250.00 Each—Fullerton-Stuart Lumber Co., Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Pulsifer, Mrs. A. C. Hencken.

$205.00—Students and Teachers of Central High School, St. Joseph, Mo.

$165.92—Citizens of Washington, N. C., and Beaufort County, N. C.

$132.00—Florence Leiter Otten and Friends.

$130.00—St. Paul M. E. Church South, Goldsboro, N. C.

$125.00—Anonymous.

$120.00 Each—Grace D. Niggeman, A College Professor and Wife, St. James' Church, Great Barrington, Mass.

$115.00—First Baptist Sunday School, Mankato, Minn.

$112.50—School Children of Clearfield, Pa. Borough Schools.

$112.00—Second Presbyterian Church, Danville, Ky.

$103.00—Engineering Corps, Arizona Extension Railroad.

$100.00 Each—B. S. Colburn, C. L. Miller, Mrs. Charles E. Milmine, Mrs. Boyd's Bible Class of Harrisburg, Pa., Seth Ely, P. K. Russell, Elizabeth H. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McNab, W. R. Clifton, Alfred W. Frick, Saltville, Va., Belgian Relief Fund, Idaho Technical Institute, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. H. Darby, Theo. Ahrens, B. G. Volger, "Anonymous."

$82.69—Company M., Kentucky National Guard, Russellville, Ky.

$80.00 Each—Second Presbyterian Church of Wheeling, W. Va., Geo. W. Heintz.

$79.00—Students and Faculty, Trinity University, Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., Waxahachie, Texas.

$75.55—Students and Teachers of the Missoula County High School.

$75.00—A Friend in Darlington, Pa., United Presbyterian Church.

$73.94—Union Church and Sunday School, Wabasha, Minn.

$72.00 Each—"J. K.," From Twelve Young Women of Worcester, Mass.

$71.25—Geo. L. Anderson.

$62.83—Presbyterian Sabbath School of Canyon City, Texas.

$61.00—Through Twelve Members of the War Relief Committee in West Pittston, Pa.

$60.00 Each—Marie E. Bryant, Immanuel Church, Westerleigh, S. I., N. Y., Howard W. Commons, Red Cross Committee of the Brooklyn Theosophical Lodge, Brooklyn, N. Y., Woman's Club of Sumner School, Syracuse, N. Y., "Anonymous."

$56.55—People of Madras, Oregon.

$55.00 Each—Presbyterian Church of Tabor, Minn., Garfield Grange 317 of Oregon: $24.00 H. V. Adix, $12.00 each Dr. L. A. Wells, A. O. Whitcomb, $5.00 cash, $1.00 each A. Demoy, Frank Ewing.

$54.25—Ladies' Society of the Second Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, N. J.

$53.25—Citizens of Twin Falls, Idaho.

$52.93—Community Christmas Tree Fund, St. Michael's Rectory, Litchfield, Conn.

$52.52—Church of The Brethren, N. Manchester, Ind.

$52.00—Chas. E. Mather.

$51.10—Unionville and Muddy Creek Presbyterian Churches.

$50.05—Second Baptist Church, Wilmington, Del.

$50.00 Each—Mrs. C. M. Lamson, W. S. Garvey, H. F. Bradley, Mrs. Chas. J. Morse, R. Butterfield, Dr. J. D. Kennedy, Collected by N. P. Peterson, Myrtle Point, Oregon, Mrs. Edward Harris, Geo. H. Avitt, R. W. Gratwick, "*Anonymous.*"

$48.38—Public School Children and Citizens of Baker, Oregon.

$48.00 Each—Two Little American Children, First Baptist Sunday School of River Falls, Wis., Chas. H. Merritt, Dr. James H. Means, Marian J. Means, In Memory of Dr. A. B. and Mrs. Caroline A. Leonard, Carson Long Institute, First Presbyterian Church, Warren, Pa., Mrs. W. G. Vermilye and Friends.

$47.10—First United Presbyterian Church of New Brighton, Pa.

$46.25—The Congregational Church, Williston, N. D.

$43.20—Wellesley College.

$43.00 Each—Park View Methodist Church, Portsmouth, Va., Delphia Club of Ilwaco, Wash.

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So comes this super-belt that has won the lead in the service of America's many master mills, and stands alone today on this peak of efficiency. The belt that binds down over the crown of a pulley and grips both rims with a live power pull.

The famous Tight-Line Belt that abolishes pulley slippage—the wanton waste of power—the major cause of damage to belts.

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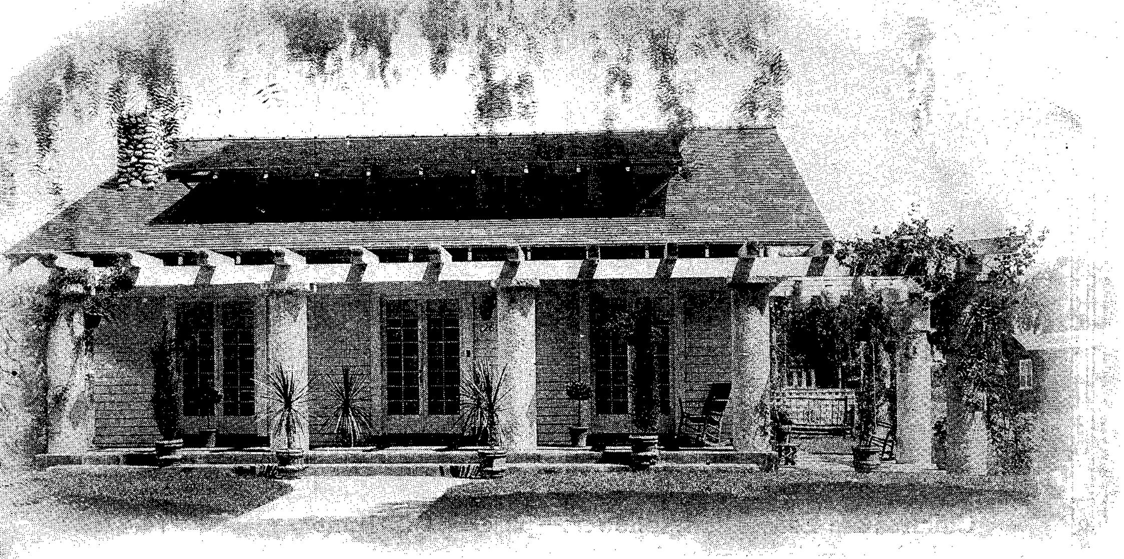

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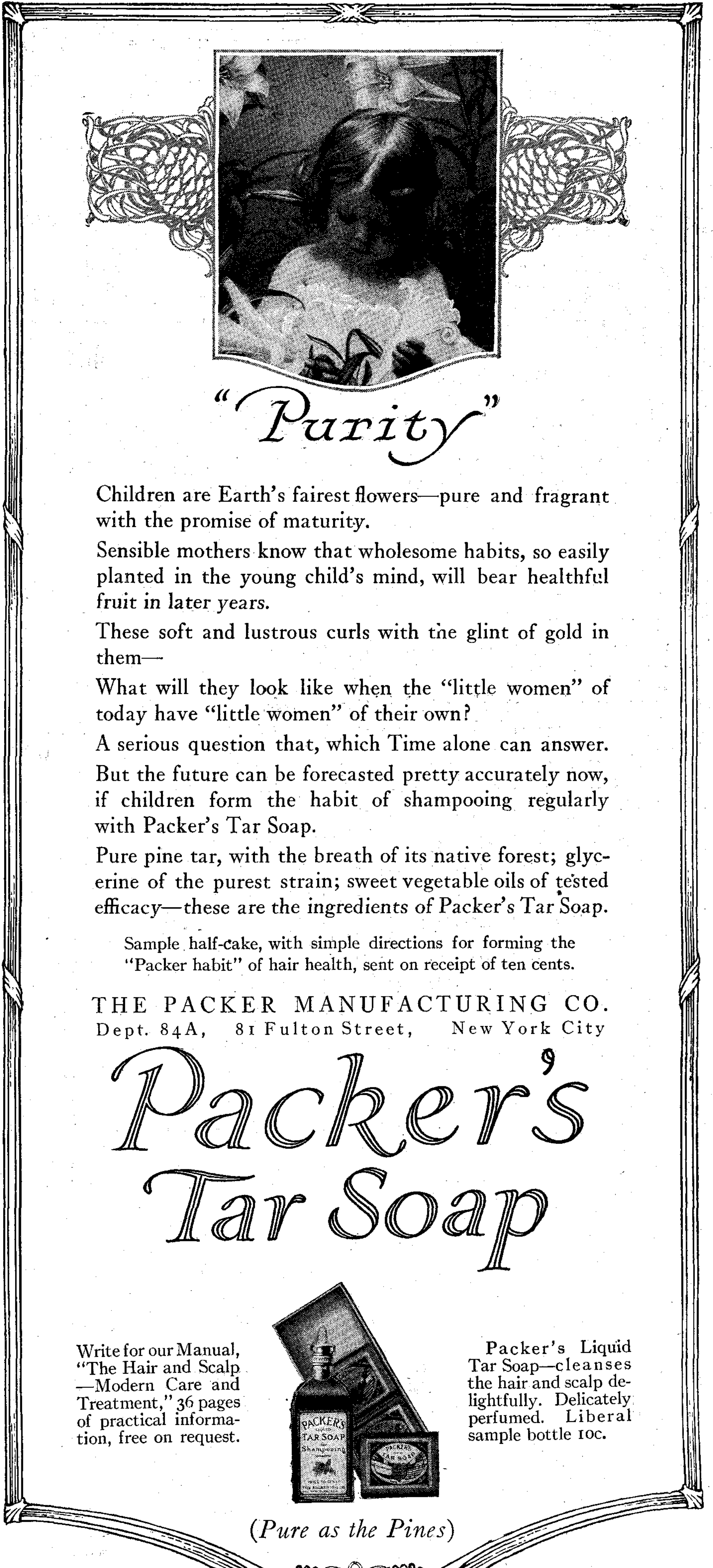

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Contributions of less than $12.00 each—$1,556.56.

Reported this week—$24,479.26.

Previously reported—$353,521.18.

Total—$378,000.44.

A Heavenly Donnybrook Fair.—This Irishman on Sunday heard a clergyman preach on the judgment-day. The priest told of the hour when the trumpet shall blow and all peoples of all climes and all ages shall be gathered before the Seat of God to be judged according to their deeds done in the flesh. After the sermon he sought out the pastor and he said, "Father, I want to ask you a few questions touching on what you preached about to-day. Do you really think that on the judgment-day everybody will be there?"

The priest said: "That is my understanding."

"Will Cain and Abel be there?"

"Undoubtedly."

"And David and Goliath—will they both be there?"

"That is my information and belief."

"And Brian Boru and Oliver Cromwell will be there?"

"Assuredly they will be present."

"And the A. O. H.'s and A. P. A.'s?"

"I am quite positive they will all be there together."

"Father," said the parishioner, "there'll be little judgin' done the first day!"—*From a speech by Irvin S. Cobb at the American Irish Historical Society's dinner in New York.*

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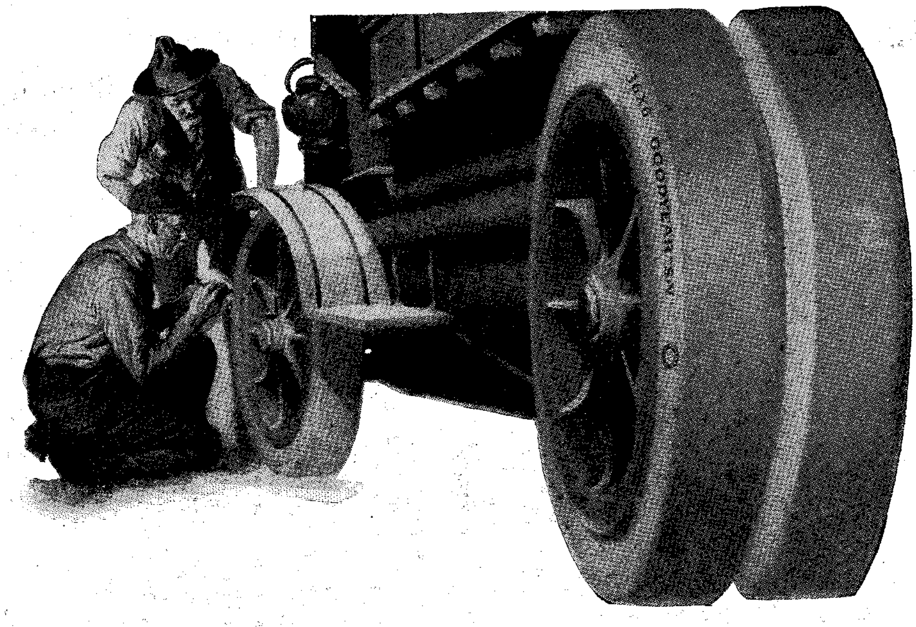

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GOODYEAR SV TIRE

Some business men know where every pencil goes, and save the stubs, but still operate fleets of motor trucks *not* equipped with odometers.

Mileage, therefore, is not measured and they have no accurate basis for figuring cartage costs.

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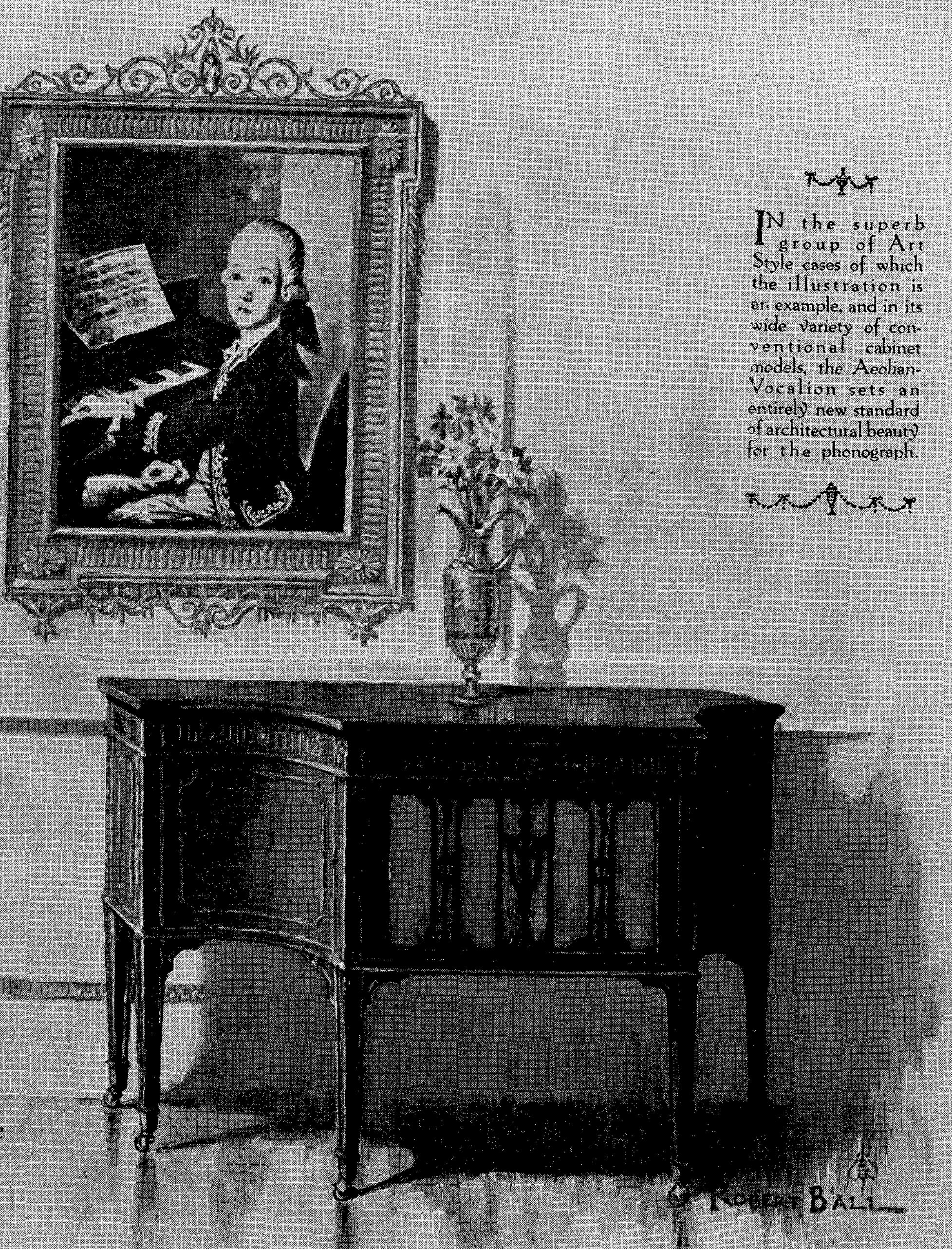

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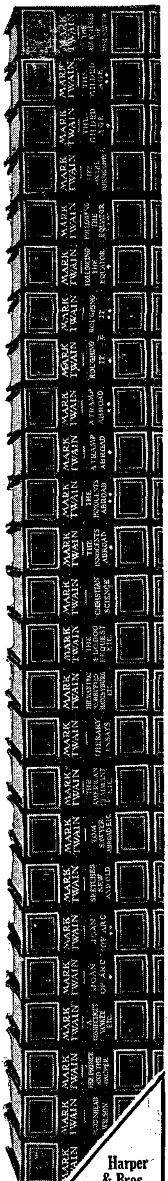
CARDINAL GIBBONS'S RETROSPECT

Gibbons, James, Cardinal. A Retrospect of Fifty Years. Two vols. Pp. 335 and 287. Baltimore: John Murphy Company. Price, cloth $2. Postage, 20 cents.

We have here a collection with current comment of the prelate's writings, including the inner history of the Vatican Council, the threatened condemnation of the Knights of Labor by Rome and its prevention by Cardinal Gibbons, the work of the Catholic Church in the making of the Republic, etc. It is an extraordinary cycle of secular and religious history which is included. Cardinal Gibbons's "Retrospect of Fifty Years" may be regarded as the intellectual autobiography of the most distinguished of American Catholic churchmen. At eighty-three its author is an imposing figure. Revered and loved beyond the boundaries of his own communion, he stands out as an exponent of much that is best in the national ideal. The range of his activities, covering a period of development which has been described as unique in modern history, is probably unparalleled among living churchmen. There is peculiar pathos, as well as interest, in these words from the preface of his book: "I am speaking for a generation which, with the exception of myself, has passed away. I am the last living Father of the Vatican Council. Now, alone upon this earth I can report what happened within those sacred walls—not by hearsay, nor from books, but from what I actually saw and heard." Referring to his long experience as churchman and as citizen, he says further:

> "I have lived a long time, and I have lived through a very critical time. Not only have I held office many years, but I have held office during a time of transition, when the old order was changed. There are few Americans living now who can remember the things which I can. I followed Mr. Lincoln's dead body in procession when it was brought to this city (Baltimore); I have seen every President since his death, and I have known most of them personally; I was a grown man and a priest during the Civil War when it seemed as if our country were to be permanently divided. Very few people now living have seen the country in such distress as I have seen it. But I have lived, thank God, to see it in wonderful prosperity and to behold it grown into one of the great Powers of the earth. Younger men may tremble for the future of this country, but I can have nothing but hope when I think what we have already passed through, for I can see no troubles in the future which could equal, much less surpass, those which have afflicted us in bygone days. If only the American people will hold fast to that instrument which has been bequeathed to them as the palladium of their liberties—the Constitution of the United States—and fear and distrust the man who would touch that ark with profane hands, the permanence of our institutions is assured."

This young ecclesiastic from the Western world at the Vatican Council saw the Church as in a living picture, and that picture never left his memory. At the Council were represented by its hierarchy



From A. B. Paine's Boy's Life of Mark Twain

Die, Thou Villain!

HE had thought of being a great Indian Chief, or a soldier—but the biggest idea of all had come to him. He would be a Pirate!

Now his future lay plain before him. His name would fill the world and make people shudder. And, at the zenith of his fame, he would suddenly appear at the old village and stalk into church, brown and weatherbeaten, in his black velvet doublet and trunks, his great jack-boots, his crimson sash, his belt bristling with horse-pistols, his crime-rusted cutlass at his side, his slouch hat with waving plumes, his black flag unfurled, with the skull and crossbones on it! His career was determined.

That was one of Tom Sawyer's dreams that he turned into play.

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At first it seems a long way from the simple, human fun of Huckleberry Finn to the spiritual power of Joan of Arc, **but look closer and you will find beneath them both the same ideal, the same humanity, the same spirituality, that has been such a glorious answer to those who accuse this nation of being wrapped up in material things.**

There seems to be no end to the things that Mark Twain could do well. When he wrote history, it was a new kind of history, unlike any other except in its accuracy. When he wrote books of travel, it was an event, and the world sat up and noticed. He did many things—stories, novels, travel, history, essays, humor—but behind each was the force of the great, earnest, powerful personality, that dominated his time, so that even then he was known all over the face of the globe. Simple, unassuming, democratic, he was welcomed by Kings, he was loved by plain people.

He was a gallant fighter for freedom, for humanity. The simplicity, the kindly humor, the generosity, the spirituality half revealed, that we like to think is America—all these were in Mark Twain. If foreign nations love him, we in this country give him first place in our hearts. The home without Mark Twain is not an American home.

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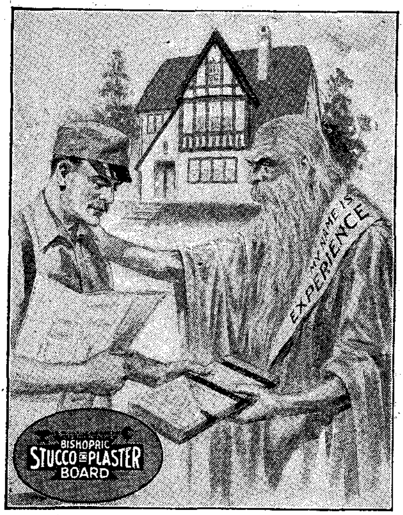

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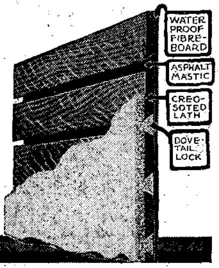

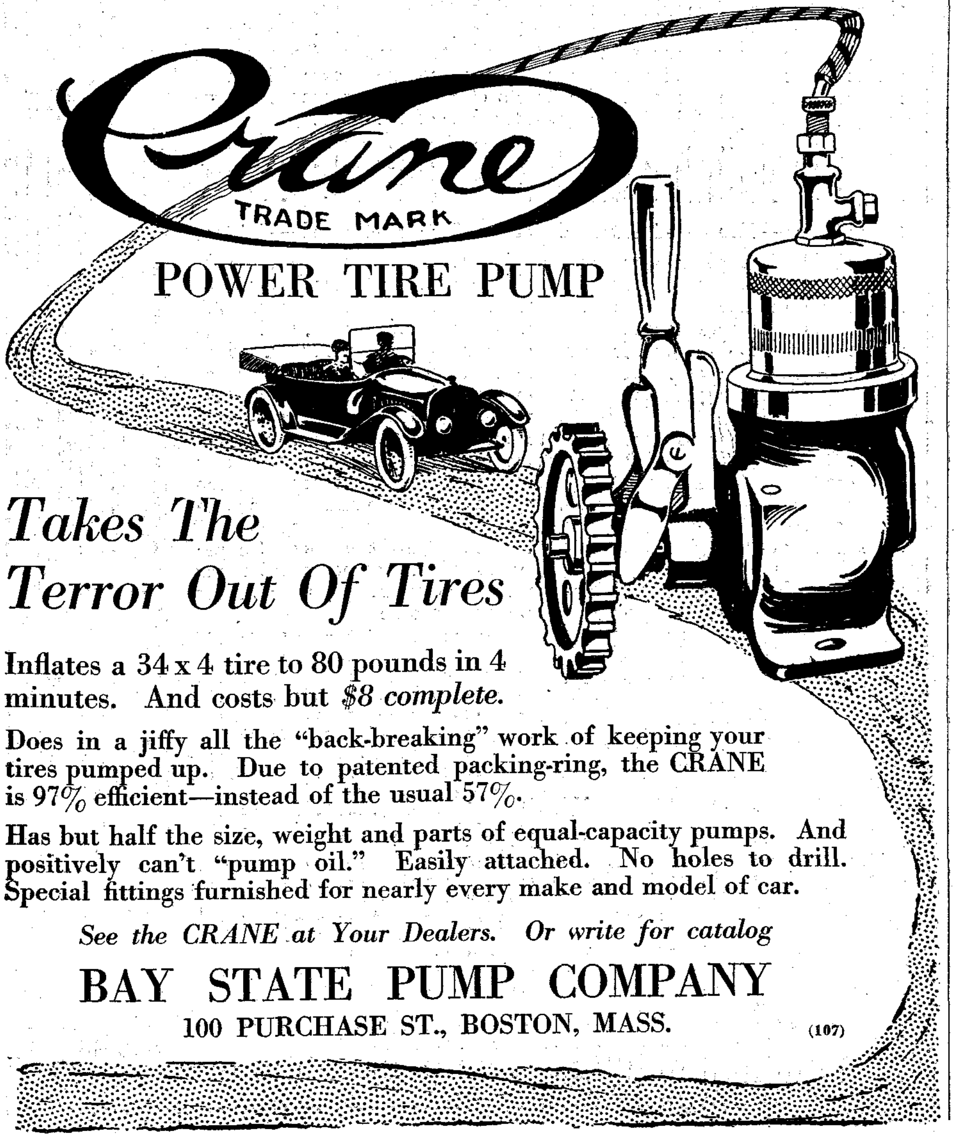

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(107)

"every continent, every island of importance, every nation on the face of the globe, except Russia." There were assembled the venerable patriarchs and bishops of the East who still hold allegiance to the See of Rome, prelates who had nothing in common with their Western colleagues "except their faith," their peculiar rites and ceremonies, their liturgical and popular language, their costume and their "long-flowing beards recalling to mind the patriarchs of the Sacred Scriptures, literal successors of Moses and Aaron":

"These Orientals came from the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates, the cradle of the human family; from the banks of the Jordan, the cradle of Christianity; from the banks of the Nile, the home of the oldest historic civilization. They came from Chaldea, from the lands of the Medes, the Persians, and the Abyssinians; from Mosul, built near the site of ancient Nineveh, and from Bagdad, founded not far from the ruins of Babylon. They assembled from Damascus and from Mount Libanus, and from the Holy Land, sanctified by the footprints of our Blessed Redeemer. What a spectacle they presented; what reverence they excited! Unchangeable as the hills and valleys of their native soil, they wore the same turban and the same pale and thoughtful countenance that their fathers wore in the time of John the Baptist; they exhibited the same simplicity of manners that Abraham did nearly four thousand years ago when he fed his flocks in the valley of Mamre and gave hospitality to angels."

To the history of the Vatican Council the Cardinal has allotted more than one-half of his first volume. His descriptions of the external splendor of papal Rome when Pius IX. was Pope-King are tinged with something of the fire and enthusiasm which personal contact with the Eternal City never fails to awaken in ardent natures.

What is of more immediate import to Americans, possessing, as it does, contemporaneous and vital interest, is the Cardinal's chapter on the Catholic Church and the Knights of Labor. It is in this paper, which is perhaps the most significant of the prelate's public utterances, that the fundamental democratic principles and tendencies of Cardinal Gibbons stand out strongest. In an explanatory note to the celebrated memorial presented to Pope Leo XIII., in February, 1887, urging on the Vatican the claims of the Knights of Labor, then threatened with papal condemnation, Cardinal Gibbons gives the world for the first time his intimate views and opinions upon a question still of imminent concern. Glancing at the historic conditions of the question, he asserts that "ever since the Reformation the democratic and cooperative institutions of medieval Europe have been upon their death-bed. Taking England, a natural example, he points out that in the year 1500 most Englishmen, for instance, owned their own homes; by the year 1900 less than one-tenth of the population possest all the land of the country. Trade and business in the Middle Ages were conducted on the principle of mutual aid and assistance, and unlimited competition was never thought of; but, with the breaking down of the corporate feeling of united Christendom, methods of business were introduced which would have seemed deeply immoral one hundred years before. The discovery of the New World, "with its abounding riches and consequent opportunities for exploitation," is declared by the Cardinal to be another factor which greatly increased the evil. But what brought all these evils to a head was the invention of machinery, which was brought to something like perfection in the first half of the nineteenth century. The prelate remarks that those who live in the present day can not conceive of the state of society as it was some generations ago.

The Cardinal goes on to recite some of the details of the historic incident. The affair was coincident with his elevation to the cardinalate. Accordingly, when he sailed for Europe (in 1887) to receive from the hands of Leo XIII. the cardinal's hat, he signalized the event by presenting his famous plea for the Knights of Labor to the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda. Cardinal Gibbons concludes his narration of the incident with these words: "I can not say that the task which I had imposed upon myself was an easy one, but I am thankful to say that it proved not an impossible one, and that the Knights of Labor in the United States were not condemned."

THREE BOOKS ON EAST INDIAN SUBJECTS

Coomaraswamy, Ananda (D.Sc.). Buddha and the Gospel of Buddhism. With Illustrations in color by A. N. Tagore and Nanda Lal Bose. Large 8vo, pp. viii–370. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.75 net. Postage, 18 cents.

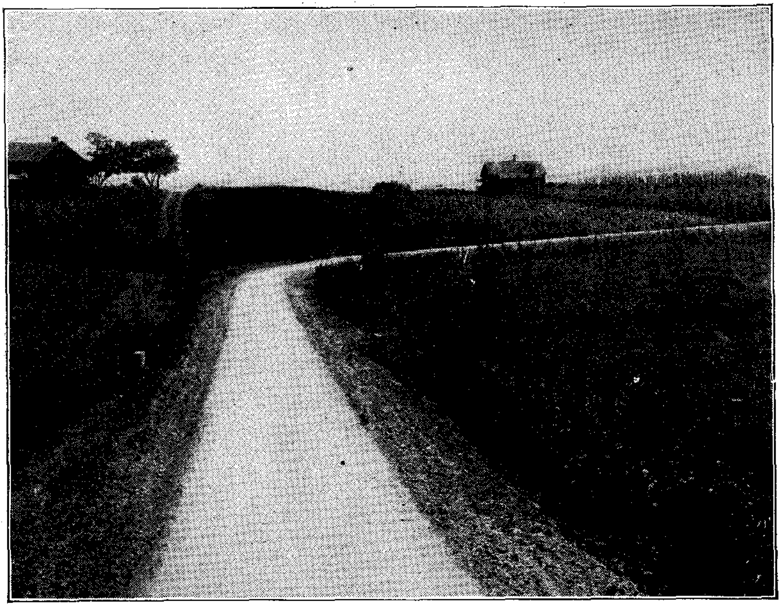
Whitehead, Henry (D.D.). The Village Gods of India. Small 8vo, pp. 172 New York: Oxford University Press. 85 cents. Postage, 10 cents.

Macdonell, Arthur Anthony. A Vedic Grammar for Students. 8vo, pp. xii–50 New York: Oxford University Press. $3.40. Postage, 16 cents.

Dr. Coomaraswamy is Indian born, but trained in Western science, and has read deeply in the mysticism and learning of the West—Tauler, Ruysbroeck, Schelling, Schopenhauer, Rhys Davids, and Oldenberg. He thus has a broad basis for exposition of his subject, and a knowledge of the way to mediate between East and West.

He first (Part I) sketches in two pages what is actually ("scientifically") known of the Buddha. Then follow eighty pages on "The Legendary Buddha," which give the orthodox belief of the course of a wonderful life. Part II expounds "The Gospel of Early Buddhism," setting forth the doctrines of Dharma, Samsara, and Karma, Buddhist Heavens, Nirvana, Ethics, and teachings on various subjects. The tale here differs little from others available, except in its unusually attractive form. Part III, "Contemporary Systems" (Vedanta, Samkhya, Yoga, Buddhism, and Brahmanism) is brief, and remarkable for one important conclusion, seldom stated. This is that Buddha's criticism of Brahmanism did not reach fundamentals; he assailed only the popular aspect, while at the root Brahmanism and Buddhism were philosophically much the same. Here is an important fact not generally apprehended. Part IV, "The Mahayana," is an attractive setting forth of the differences between the two schools of Buddhism (Hinayana and Mahayana), which we may broadly call Ceylonese and Tibetan, and he sympathetically expounds the latter. Part V discusses briefly, with many illustrations, the literature and art of the religion, and is followed by bibliography, glossary, and index. We have many expositions of Buddhism, but few possess either the charm or the forcefulness of this. The volume is sumptuous in form, beautifully printed, appropriately illustrated in color and in black and white, and fitly suggests in its *tout ensemble* the essential orientalism of its subject.

The little volume by Dr. Whitehead, Bishop of Madras, is one of a projected se-



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might depend, as did the safety of Verdun, upon unlimited motor truck service. A few thousand trucks can transport an army corps with all munitions and equipment. But motor traffic is limited by the extent of good roads available. Heavy loads and high speed require

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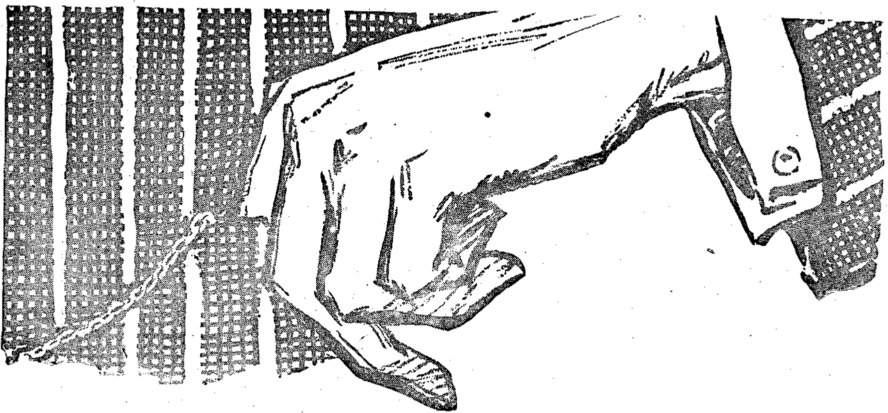

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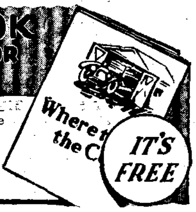

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FIVE CHANGES OF LIGHT

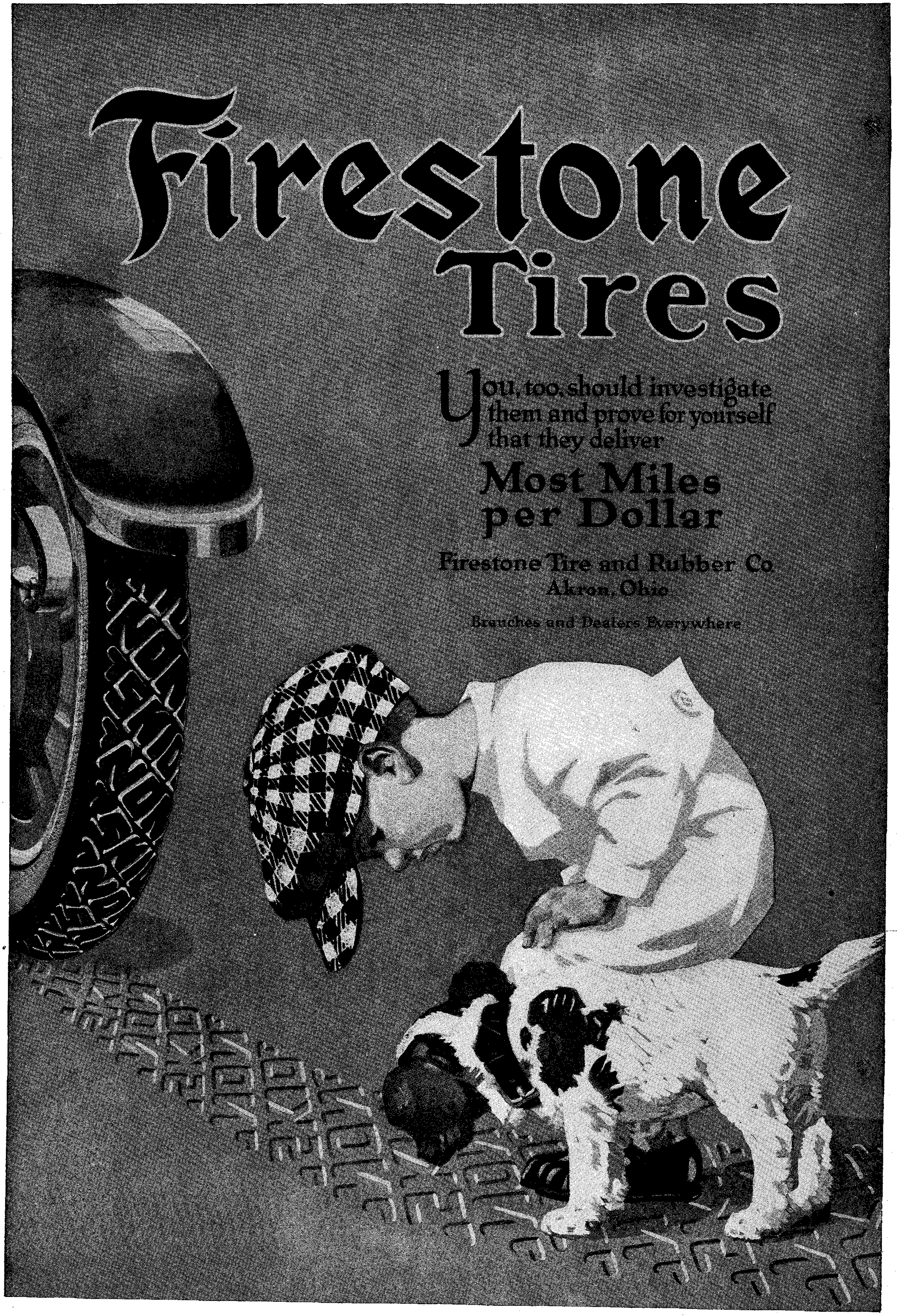
ries on "The Religious Life of India" under the general editorship of Mr. J. N. Farquhar. It is typically Western in its method and setting forth of the province it sets out to describe. This province is the folk-religion as contrasted with the philosophic systems, cults, and beliefs of the books. The religion here described is an inheritance transmitted from pre-Aryan times, tho the individual deities are often quite modern, hit upon quite by chance as a result of superstitious fears. The deities here described are local, with no reference to the universe as a whole; they are mostly female, they receive animal-sacrifice, and their ministers or priests are not usually drawn from the priestly caste. The volume contains detailed descriptions of these gods and of the cults and folk-lore, and discusses the probable origin of the worship and the social, moral, and religious influence of the system. A glossary and three indexes furnish the apparatus for using the book. It is a needed volume, handy, straightforward, and not antipathetic.

The Sanskrit of the Vedas differs from classical Sanskrit much as Anglo-Saxon from Middle English, and an elementary grammar of the first was a desideratum. Professor Macdonell issued in 1910 a Vedic grammar suitable as a reference-work for advanced students. The present volume is for beginners. Transliteration, not the Nagari character, is here used, and this has both advantages and disadvantages. The student is, on the one hand, compelled to "think back" into its Nagari form any given word or ending. On the other hand, indications of roots, stems, inflectional endings, etc., can now be easily indicated. Where forms of a given word do not occur, the normal conjugation or declension is supplied, so that it may be recognized in other words which have the given ending. A "Vedic Reader" is to follow, so that at last the student will have helps which will enable him to master with comparative ease India's earliest and most interesting literature.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Jacks, L. P. Philosophers in Trouble: A Volume of Stories. From the Human End: A Collection of Essays. Two Volumes, 8vo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. London: Williams & Norgate. $1.25 each, net. Postage, 20 cents.

Some people were disposed to accuse Professor Peabody (of Harvard) of excess of assurance when he called one of his volumes "The Religion of an Educated Man." Few would quarrel with the editor of *The Hibbert Journal*, however, had he made his subtitles read "Stories and Essays for Educated Men." Subtlety, delightful *nuance* of an intellectual type, sly digs at failings, faults, and frets theological, sociological, philosophical, and political, abound in these volumes. But to appreciate these things either in story or essay one must know quite a little theology, sociology, philosophy, and political science. He who is capable will find many chuckles and some food for serious thought tucked away in these two small and delightful books. Just one example: Mr. Jacks suggests that Abel, perhaps, did not realize that he was in some sense Cain's keeper, to whom he might have given some wise and "saving" instruction. Yet Mr. Jacks notes a few of the practical embarrassments that could have resulted from this course in the crude condition of society that then obtained.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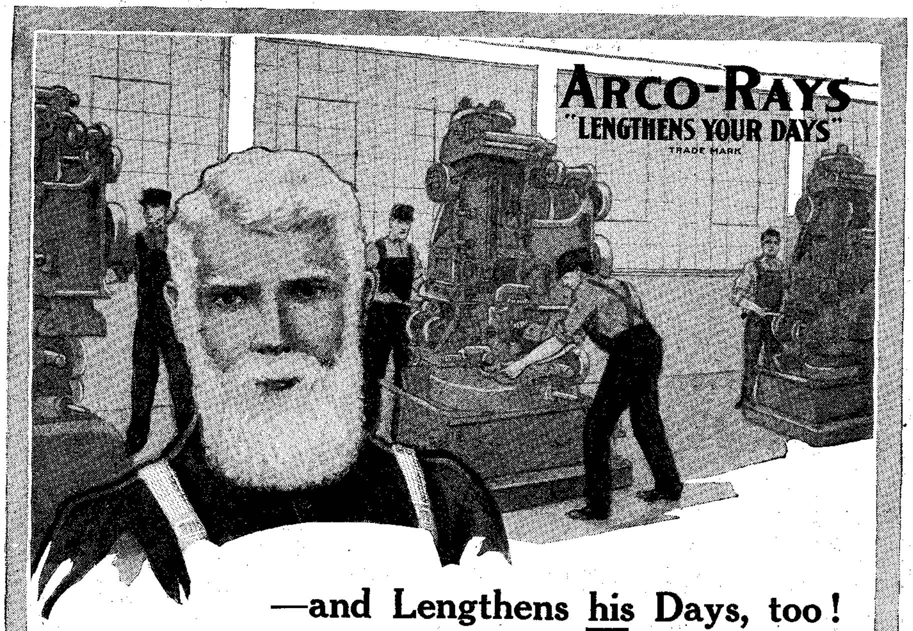

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Gerould, Katharine Fullerton. Hawaii: Scenes and Impressions. Pp. 181. Illustrated from photographs. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

"The wandering record of a month," this author calls her singularly attractive book. "The remembered sweetness of Hawaiian voices has haunted each sentence as it was written," and she says further, "palms should droop over every page; the white Pacific surf should beat round every margin." It will be surmised that she literally fell in love with that "loveliest fleet of islands"; and she confesses this, in varying phrase. "Hawaii waits with open arms, under the Southern Cross, to give more than I have even hinted," is one admission; "my great fear is simply that I have not hinted enough." But she has hinted and has told much, in a style which adds to the charm of what she saw and learned—much about the people, their habits, their conditions, their surroundings. "Politically," she testifies, "the Hawaiians have no hope; America has absorbed them; they know they are dying, tho they do not quite know why; but they have not enough sternness or strength for the black pessimism that Stevenson recorded among their cousins, the cannibal Marquesans." Yet one is less imprest with the picture Mrs. Gerould paints, in many sittings, of a dying race, than of the surpassing scenic beauties among which they are passing away, as portrayed by the author's graphic pages, and by the photographs which illustrate them. Even the full third of the book that is devoted to the Leper Settlement on Molokai is not saddening to the degree which might be expected. The fact that lepers may suffer much is mellowed by the descriptions and pictures of where they live and how.

Eastman, Charles A. From the Deep Woods to Civilization. Pp. 206. Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1916. $2. Postage, 16 cents.

Here is a book both original and aboriginal, well characterized in the subtitle of it as "Chapters in the Autobiography of an Indian." Its author is proud of the fact that he is a Sioux, or that he was born one. "His childhood and youth," as stated in the Foreword, "were a part of the free wilderness life of the first American—a life that is gone forever." His later life, we are likewise told, "throughout eighteen years of adolescence and early maturity," was devoted to "a single-hearted quest for the attainment of the modern ideal of Christian culture"; since when he has given a quarter-century "to testing that hard-won standard in various fields of endeavor, partly by holding it up before his own race, and partly by interpreting their racial ideals to the white man."

His recital, beginning as a boy of fifteen, is plain and unpretentious. It covers an uncommon range of experience —in the wilds of Minnesota and Manitoba; in the more civilized region of North Dakota; in a Government school at Santee, Nebraska; in a college at Beloit, Wis.; in Dartmouth College, New Hampshire; as a doctor among the Indians at Pine Ridge Agency in South Dakota; as an active participant, because of his medical position, in "The Ghost-Dance War" of 1890–91; as a practising physician in St. Paul, when he had lost his Government relation by loyalty to his race; as a lobbyist in Washington for Indian protection by Congress and the Administration; as a disappointed native "back to the woods"; and, in the fulness of his manhood, as a field-worker for the Y. M. C. A., and a Chautauqua lecturer.

It is a story which no other man could have written. While it betrays, now and then, the possible disillusionment of an aborigine who can never forget his early teaching and whose wide contact with civilized society has not satisfied all his inherent longings, it is not bitter or cynical. When Dr. Eastman married Elaine Goodale, whose poems had won her a place in literature, he surrendered wholly to the spirit of supreme Americanism, altho he did not eliminate his native endowments. How could he? And his readers, who must honor him for holding by his racial ideals, will read with satisfaction this volume's closing words:

"When I reduce civilization to its lowest terms, it becomes a system of life based upon trade. The dollar is the measure of value, and *might* still spells *right;* otherwise, why war? Yet even in deep jungles God's own sunlight penetrates, and I stand before my own people still as an advocate of civilization. Why? First, because there is no chance for our former simple life any more; and, secondly, because I realize that the white man's religion is not responsible for his mistakes. There is every evidence that God has given him all the light necessary by which to live in peace and good-will with his brother; and we also know that many brilliant civilizations have collapsed in physical and moral decadence. It is for us to avoid their fate if we can.

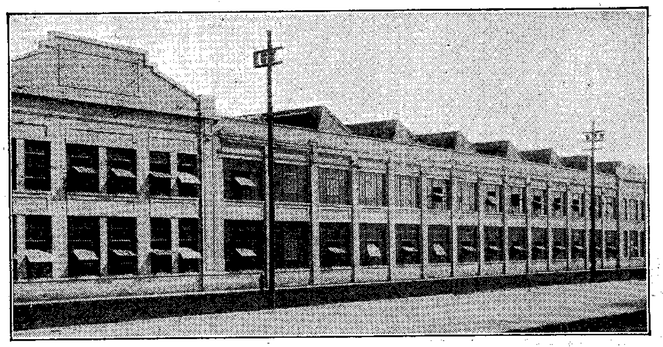
"I am an Indian; and while I have learned much from civilization, for which I am grateful, I have never lost my Indian sense of right and justice. I am for development and progress along social and spiritual lines, rather than those of commerce, nationalism, or material efficiency. Nevertheless, so long as I live, I am an American."

May, Max B. Isaac Mayer Wise, the Founder of American Judaism. 8vo, pp. xii–415. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.00 net. Postage, 14 cents.

For American Hebrews, especially those who belong to the "Reformed" school, the biography of this distinguished leader by his grandson will have intense interest. It contains practically a history of the advanced school of Judaism in America, inasmuch as Rabbi Wise was an indefatigable laborer in the modernizing of the liturgy and worship of his coreligionists. For the Gentile, on the other hand, there is less to attract him, so absorbed is the interest in things Jewish. Moreover, the din of arms and clash of conflict, the reiteration of the word attack, are so incessant that he might rise from its perusal with prejudice either created or intensified. The book exemplifies the loyalty of the Jew to those of his own family. To those, however, who belong to the same school of Judaism, no encomium would be regarded as extravagant for "the founder of American Judaism"—if Rabbi Wise be judged worthy of that honor—or for the creator of the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati.

Nevins, Winfield S. Witchcraft in Salem Village in 1692. 5th ed., 16mo. Salem: Salem Press Company.

This edition differs from earlier ones chiefly by the addition of an extensive new Preface (fifty-nine pages), which attempts to indicate the recent views of specialists in psychology, such as the late Dr. Münsterberg and Professor Leckey, and of historians like Professor Burr. Some other minor additions in the Preface also increase its value over that of previous issues. The result is a neat and useful



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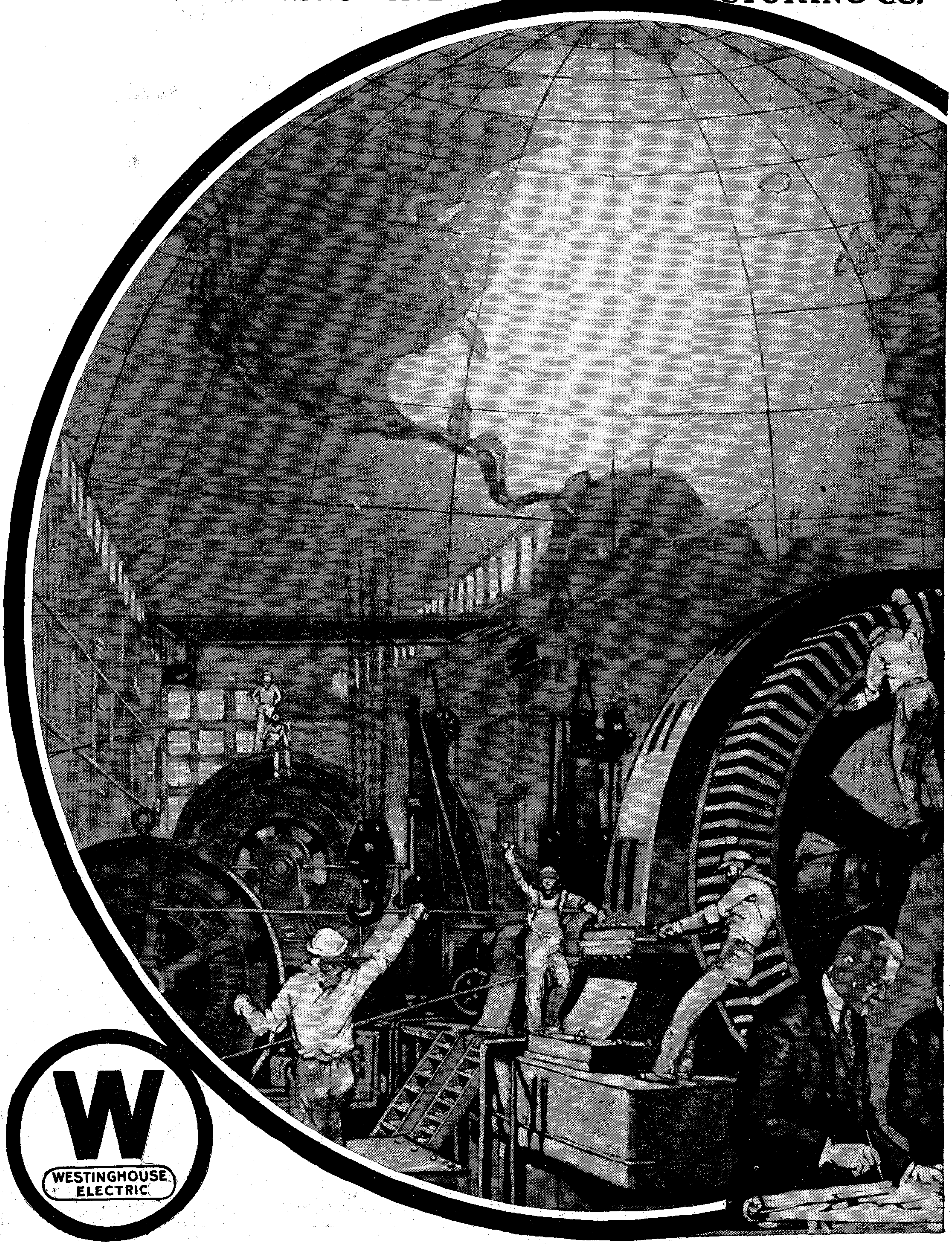

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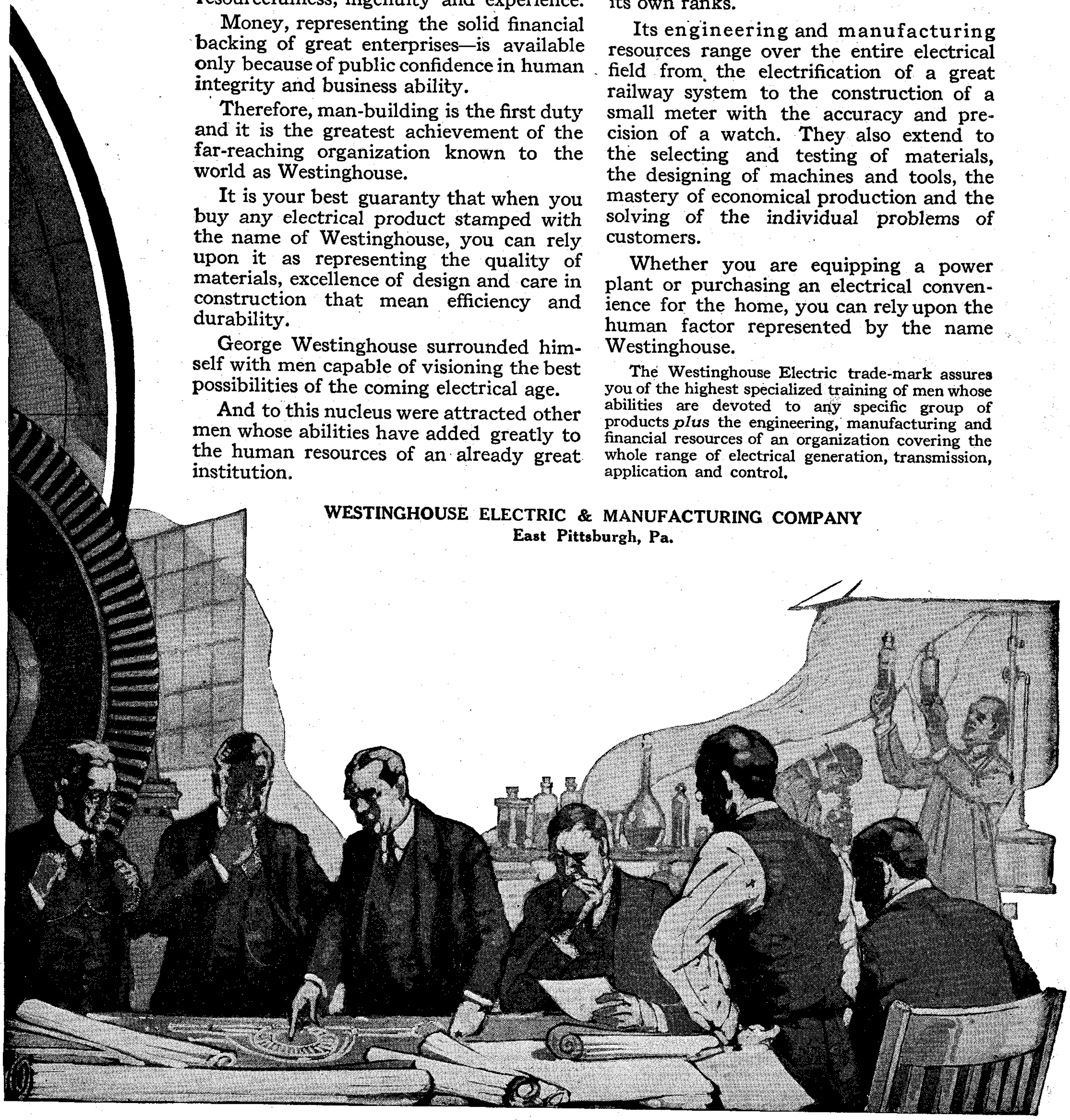

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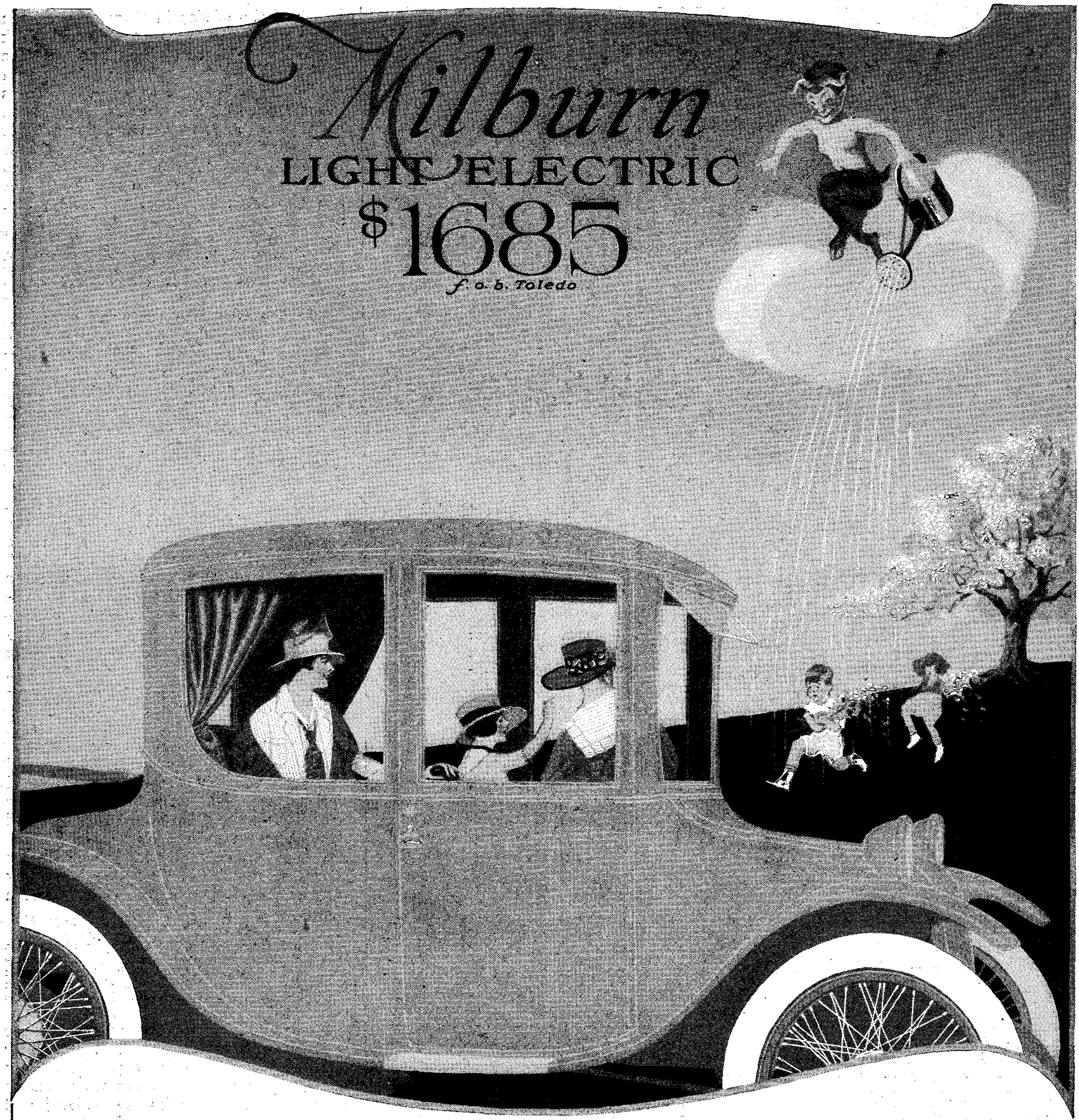
volume upon a subject which seems to lose little of its interest with the passing years, bringing known facts and discussion up to date.

Shackleton, Robert. The Book of Boston. Pp. 326. Illustrated by R. L. Boyer. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company. $2. Postage, 12 cents.

"Boston, with the soft twilight into which its more distant history vaguely merges, and with its possessions of beauty and dignity, assuredly possesses the brave association with a remote time past," says Mr. Shackleton. And again: "History and buildings, great achievements, picturesque events—Boston may point to them all." Boston is "a city of idols as well as ideals, and with some of the idols clay; a city rich in associations, rich in memories of great men and great deeds, rich in its possession of places connected with those men and deeds." Mr. Shackleton writes well of place and people. When, here and there, he has his little joke at Boston's expense, his amused laugh at Boston's foibles and peculiarly typical traits, it is always with affection and kindly appreciation of the city's charm. Boston Common is his first subject, and genial understanding and comprehension of what Boston Common means to all her inhabitants, past and present, are shown in every appreciative word. So of Beacon Hill, with its famous streets, with its traditions of aristocracy, and its famous homes, and their association with literary men, and women, and historical events. Dickens, Thackeray, James T. Fields, Hawthorne, Emerson, Longfellow, T. B. Aldrich, and many other names familiar to us in history and romance, help to make the book a real treasure-house of information. It is the style of the author that grips and charms the reader. His intimate knowledge of traditions and history makes his most casual allusions important and interesting. "The Hub of the Universe," "The City of Holmes," and Holmes, who was "Boston epitomized," are described appreciatively, and the whole is lightened by anecdotes of the noblest men of past and present. Famous buildings, historical spots, churches, and parks appear in the story with a startling fund of information. It would be impossible to indicate all the points of charm in this comprehensive book—an ideal guide to Boston and its environs—for the writer believes that to write properly of Boston is to write also of neighboring towns that have come to be associated with her in common thought (Concord, Lexington, Cambridge, Dedham, Plymouth, and Provincetown), the places over which the mantle of Boston has been flung and which stand hand in hand with her in the light of tradition and history. Altho the city is full of crooked little streets, Mr. Shackleton reminds us that it "has opened more turnpikes that lead straight to free thought, free speech, and free deeds than any other city."

Marden, Orison Swett. Selling Things. Pp. 275. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $1 net. Postage, 10 cents.

In this new addition to his "Efficiency Books," Dr. Marden had the assistance of Joseph F. MacGrail, an expert in salesmanship. Without it, perhaps, he would have made a volume singularly helpful, for Dr. Marden has large endowment of common sense and is able to impart some glow of his own enthusiasm to his reader.



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NOTE—Dr. Sears lectures every Sunday at 11.15 A. M. in the Criterion Theatre, Bway. at 44th St., N. Y. City

Much of the advice in these pages has in it the ring of success. "You should seek admission to a house," is one sentence of it, "as tho you were the bearer of glad tidings." Other quotable sentences abound, of which these are samples: "If you carry your goods in a hearse you will not sell them." "There is a good deal of truth in the remark, 'If you can not learn to smile you can not learn to sell.'" "To be a whole man, mentally, physically, and spiritually, is your business."

Van Doren, Mark. Henry David Thoreau: A Critical Study. Pp. 138. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25 net. Postage, 10 cents.

"In the twentieth century," says Mr. Van Doren, "it is desirable not so much to condemn or justify the whole of Thoreau as to describe and explain his parts." The whole of Thoreau, judging by his journal, from which this study was founded, appears to have been egoistic—a constant consideration of himself. "An exaggerated confidence in his own mind was what Thoreau had to start with," is one assertion of Mr. Van Doren concerning him. He retained it. He owed nothing to the world; he "went out to Walden Pond in order to 'have a little world all to himself.'" He was his own ideal. "The world could not seem hard to him, because he was padded on all sides by his ego." Yet here he is credited with six "qualities of mind and heart which a wise reader will not forget: sensibility, concreteness of vision, thoroughness, wild combative self-sufficiency, humor, and wistfulness." He was a disciple of Emerson, yet Emerson said of him: "Thoreau is with difficulty sweet." He could even be bitter about "R. W. E." in his journal; but Emerson pronounced him "as free and erect a mind as any I have ever met." And Hawthorne said "that Thoreau prided himself on coming nearer the heart of a pine-tree than any other human being." As a piece of literary microscopy this contribution to Thoreau literature is worth while.

Hollander, Bernard (M.D.). Nervous Disorders of Men. Nervous Disorders of Women. Abnormal Children. Pp. 252; 215; 224. London: Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25 each. Postage, 10 cents each.

Here are three books by one author upon topics closely akin. Dr. Hollander has given careful study to psychotherapy and believes that his fellow practitioners may profit by what he has learned and can teach. He does not, however, seek to make a text-book of any of the volumes, but writes in non-technical language which the layman can understand; and in "Disorders of Men," he considers the modern psychological conception of their causes, their effects, and their rational treatment. In the same manner does he treat of women and their nervous disorders; and a leading feature of his own practise appears to be suggestion, or the application of hypnoidal influence. To prove its benefits he cites the cases of many men and women, for some of whom he added other agencies. What he says of Insomnia, Nervous Dyspepsia, Mental Instability, The Effects of Alcohol, etc., will interest the non-medical reader, and may be helpful.

Dr. Hollander's chapters on "Abnormal Children" ought to be read in the home, as well as by the family physician. So many babes are born into the world with defective nervous organizations, the evidences thereof are so multiform, and the methods of cure often so simple, that the education of parents along this line is more and more a demand of humanity. In all that he says this author is conservative, prudent, and governed by a strong sense of professional responsibility.

MacCorkle, William Alexander (LL.D.). The White Sulphur Springs. Pp. 410. New York: The Neale Publishing Company. $5 net. Postage, 18 cents.

No other place on American soil has been so long famous, politically, socially, and hygienically, as the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, the traditions, history, and social life of which are presented in this very sumptuous volume. For almost a century before the Civil War they were a distinctly Southern "institution," "rendezvous," as Charles Dudley Warner once wrote, "of all that was most characteristic of the South, the meeting-place of its politicians, the haunt of its belles, the arena of gaiety, intrigue, and fashion." Whoever visited them during that long period, or has seen them since, will read with peculiar interest and greatly enjoy the annals and the description, the gossip and the numerous illustrations, of these *de luxe* pages. Having even once beheld "the Old White" and their environment, it is easy to agree with ex-Governor MacCorkle when he says: "Nothing more beautiful charms the eye nor touches the heart on the continent of America." With a view to making an unparalleled resort for tourists and health-seekers from all sections, in all seasons, enormous expenditures have been lavished upon and about the Springs, of which this work tells, but its reminiscences of the past fairly match its pictures of the present, attractive as these are.

Eberlein, Harold Donaldson, and McClure, Abbott. The Practical Book of Early American Arts and Crafts. Illustrated by 232 pictures by Abbott McClure. Pp. 339. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. $6. Postage, 16 cents.

The aim of this book is "to present a thoroughgoing, informative, and practical guide to the arts and crafts of our forefathers, for the use of the collector and general reader." Attention is directed to the things that are to be found and where they are likely to be found. For the general reader, there is the record of early American achievement in the decorative arts, which is intimately interwoven with the story of the nation's social and economic growth as an aid to an intelligent and comprehensive knowledge of American history. It is a beautiful book. It has a "Chronological Key of Silver" which is quite notable. No form of metal-work, weaving, patching, stitching, wood- and stone-carving, furniture-making, architectural use of iron, copper, brass, lead, and tin, decorative painting and pottery, seems to have been omitted. There is a chapter on "Early American Lace," by Mabel Foster Bainbridge.

Coe, George Albert. The Psychology of Religion. 8vo, xviii-365 pp. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $1.50 net. Postage, 14 cents.

Professor Coe, now of Union Theological Seminary, New York City, will be remembered chiefly for his contributions (along with those of Professors Starbuck and James) to the application of psychology to problems of religion, especially the problem of religious education. The present treatise is a survey of religion from the psychological point of view. In such a study, since "religious experience is a

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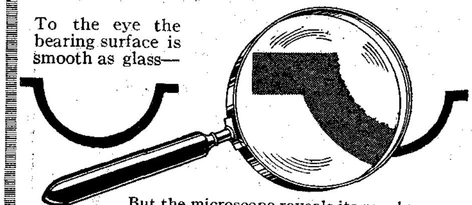

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CARS	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Abbott-Detroit	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " (8 cyl)	....	....	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
Allen	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 33-34-35)	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Apperson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Auburn (4 cyl)	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Autocar (2 cyl)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Avery	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 5 & C 1 ton)	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Briscoe	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
" (8 cyl)	....	....	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Buick	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Case	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chalmers	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
" (Mod. 6-40)	....	....	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" (Mod. 6-30)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chandler Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Cole	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
Cunningham	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dart	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
" (Mod. C)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	....	....
Delaunay-Belleville	....	....	....	....	B	A	B	A	B	A
Detroiter	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Dodge	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	E	E	....	....	....	....
Dort	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Empire (4 cyl)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Federal	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Fiat	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Grant	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
H. A. L.	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Haynes	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hudson	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (Super Six)	A	Arc.	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Ar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jeffery	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	....	....
" (6 cyl)	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" Com'l.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Kearns	....	....	E	E	E	E	....	....	....	....
" Com'l.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Kelly Springfield	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
King	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	A	A	E
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" Com'l.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Kissel Kar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " Com'l.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " (Mod. 48)	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Lexington	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Lippard Stewart	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " (Mod. M)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Locomobile	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	Arc.	Arc.
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (22-70)	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Mitchell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Mitchell (8 cyl)	....	....	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Moline	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.
" Knight	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Moon (4 cyl)	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
National	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
" (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oakland	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	....	....	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oldsmobile	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Overland	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
" Com'l.	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Paige	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	A	A	E
" (6-46)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" (6-36 & 38)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Pathfinder	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peerless	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pierce Arrow	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " Com'l.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Premier	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Regal	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Renault	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Richmond	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Riker	E	E	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Saxon	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	....	....
Selden	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Simplex	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stearns Knight	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
" " (8 cyl)	A	A	B	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sterling (Wisconsin)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Velie (4 cyl)	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Westcott	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
White	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Willys-Knight	A	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	....	....
Willys Six	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

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highly involved psychical complex," the need of an expert guide is essential. This need is more evident when it is noted that "religion has a peculiar relation to the valuational phase of experience." And Dr. Coe is such an expert.

After four chapters dealing with preliminaries, Dr. Coe treats of Racial Beginnings in Religion, the Idea of God, Religion as Individual and Group Conduct, Conversion, Mysticism, Future Life as a Psychological Problem, Prayer, etc. The chapter on Mental Traits of Religious Leaders (Joseph Smith, Mrs. Eddy, and Dowie; Paul and Mohammed, Jesus, and others), in connection with an analysis of types of shamans, priests, prophets, etc., is illuminating and of immense practical value. Similarly, one may not overlook the discussion of Religion and the Subconscious. The two bibliographies (alphabetical and topical) are of high value, tho not claiming completeness.

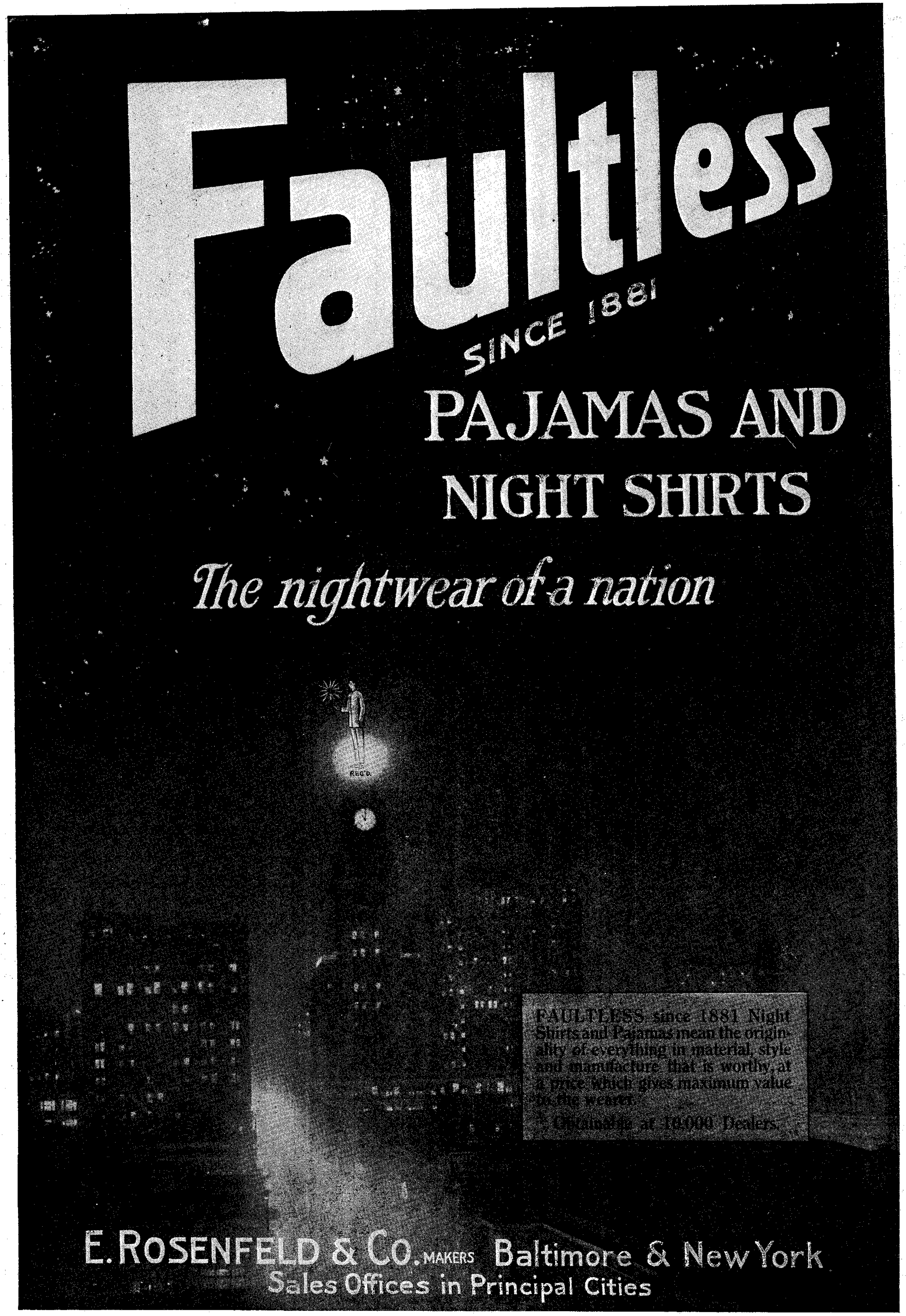
The student of religion, lay or clerical, can not afford to miss this book. It is lucid, and is entirely within the reach, financially and in comprehensibility, of the "man in the street."

Franklin, Benjamin, Autobiography of. With Illustrations by E. Boyd Smith. Edited by Frank Woodworth Pine. Pp. 346. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1916. $2 net. Postage, 12 cents.

"The surprizing and delightful thing about this book," Woodrow Wilson has written (referring, we understand, to an earlier edition of the 'Autobiography'), "is that, take it all in all, it has not the low tone of conceit, but is a stanch man's sober and unaffected assessment of himself and the circumstances of his career." That it was a wonderful career is more clearly shown as years go by. Franklin's own account of it has both quaintness and candor, and makes good reading for young folks particularly—is of interest for all who admire success and good cause for it.

Van Loon, Hendrik Willem. The Golden Book of the Dutch Navigators. Illustrated with Seventy Reproductions of Old Prints. Pp. 345. New York: The Century Company. 1916. $2.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

"This is a story of magnificent failures," begins Dr. van Loon, writing as a preface, "for Hansje and Willem." Yet on his last page but one, referring to the eleven voyages here told of, he says: "It is true they added some positive knowledge to the map. They located new islands and described rivers, and reefs, and currents, and the velocity or absence of wind in distant parts of the Pacific Ocean; but they always cost the lives of many people, and they ruined the investors in a most cruel fashion." There seems not to have been much of the "golden" about them, except as daring men gathered all the guilders they could—and earned them in their venturesome quest for lands of gold and spices. They and their several ships' companies endured privation, sickness, and suffering; sailors died of scurvy or were killed by the natives; ships were sunk or abandoned, in the arctics and the tropics; and yet through all those closing years of the sixteenth century, and a generation of the seventeenth, those Dutch navigators fared forth from Holland, seeking a northeast passage, circumnavigating the globe, opening wide the sea-gates of commerce. Their navigation was mainly guesswork. Reading of them, their courage, and their faith, one must admit that they deserved the memorial this volume forms.



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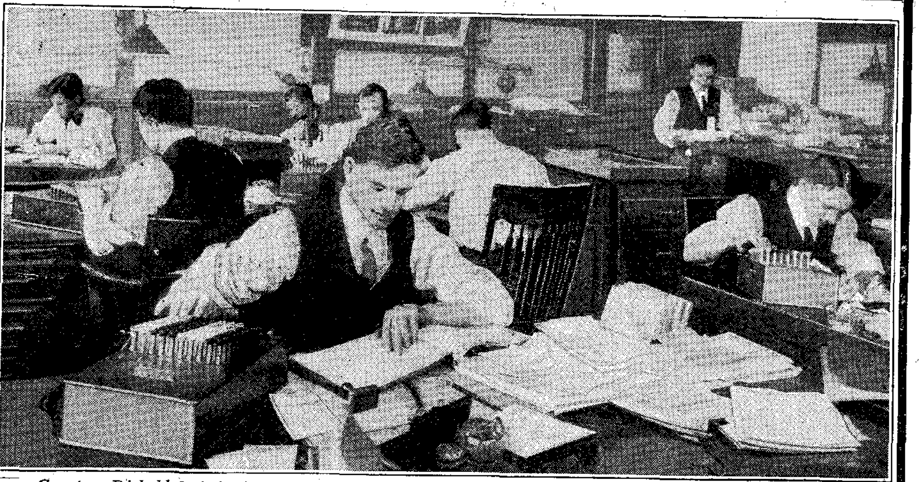

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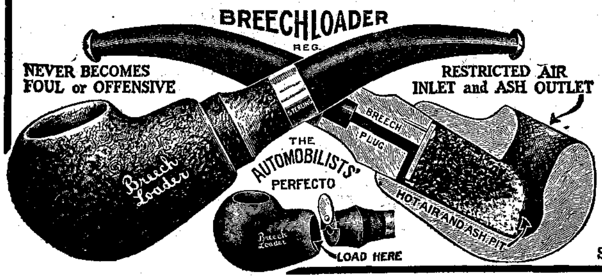
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CURRENT POETRY

For several years lovers of poetry have been interested by brief lyrics bearing the signature Pai Ta-shun. These lyrics have appeared in the leading magazines and been widely quoted. Now they are made into a beautiful book, bound in Chinese silk and illustrated with ten collotype repoductions of ancient Chinese paintings. The volume is published by Kelly & Walsh, of Shanghai, China. The selections which we reprint from it are Chinese in atmosphere, full of the rich imagery of the East, but their appeal is general, for the emotions they so delicately and surely express are the exclusive property of no race. The poems are not the deft translations they appear; they are the original work of Dr. Frederick Peterson, a prominent New York physician. Dr. Peterson is a student of Chinese philosophy, painting, and poetry, and in his verses he has endeavored to render the message of the East—to give to Western readers a vision of China's spiritual beauty.

Our first selection is rich in emotion and color. It is vividly interpretative of the painting that inspired it.

THE BRIDGE

By Pai Ta-shun

Across the foaming river
 The old bridge bends its bow;
My father's fathers built it
 In ages long ago.

They never left the farmstead
 Past which the waters curled,
Why should one ever wander—
 When here is all the world;

Family friends and garden;
 Small fields of rice and tea;
The cattle in the meadow;
 The birds in stream and tree;

The pageant of the seasons
 As the slow years go by;
Between the peaks above us
 An azure bridge of sky.

Tho dead they live and linger
 In each familiar place
With kindly thoughts to hearten
 The children of their race.

Here is a tragically beautiful romance condensed into twelve lines. The poem is based on the ancient Chinese legend of the slain lover whose spirit, in the guise of a parrot, revisits his lady.

THE PARROT

By Pai Ta-shun

A parrot at my lattice
 Came beating starved and thin.
I opened wide the window
 And let the starveling in.

And now he preens his feathers,
 The many-colored bird,
And tries in vain to utter
 A broken happy word.

Is my love dead or dying
 On some wild battle-plain?
I can not see the peach-trees
 Because of mist and rain.

Homesickness is the theme of much poetry—it drew songs of melancholy beauty from the lyres of the ancient Greeks, and it stirs the hearts, now and then, of Imagistes and Vorticists. Here is a poem on this subject which, in spite of its Oriental associations, reminds us of some modern Celtic verse—such as, for instance, Eva Gore-Booth's "Little Waves of Breffny."

HOMESICKNESS

By Pai Ta-shun

It is not the wind in the medlars,
  It is not the drifting leaf,
It is not the Three Stars rising
  At the end of the autumn brief,
But I see the road to Kinsay
  And my heart is full of grief.

Through leagues of perished poppies
  And league on league of tea,
Through the winding river gorges
  From Tibet to the sea,
To the hoary walls and towers
  And great gates swinging free.

From one of the thousand bridges
  I hear the biwa's strain
As the golden dragon-barges
  Passed and returned again—
I see the road to Kinsay
  And my heart is full of pain.

Most Chinese paintings are landscapes, but they have always an emotional, or rather a spiritual, content. The tendency of the Chinese mind to symbolism is well illustrated in this poem.

THE DRAGON

By Pai Ta-shun

Ever-changing the cumulus surges above the horizon,
Black with thunder or white with the glitter of snow-capped mountains,
Rosy with dawn or with sunset, an age-long shifting pageant,
Stuff of chaos for dreamers to forge into magical visions,
Ranged below it the common earth and the tiger-forces,
Behind and above it unfurled the starry deeps of the heavens.
Out of the formless clouds we shaped the deathless Dragon,
Symbol of change and sign of the infinite, symbol of spirit.

And here, for a final quotation from a book that invites quotation, is an exquisite little song of the sorrows of love. The simplicity of the refrain gives its pathos special poignancy.

BARCAROLE

By Pai Ta-shun

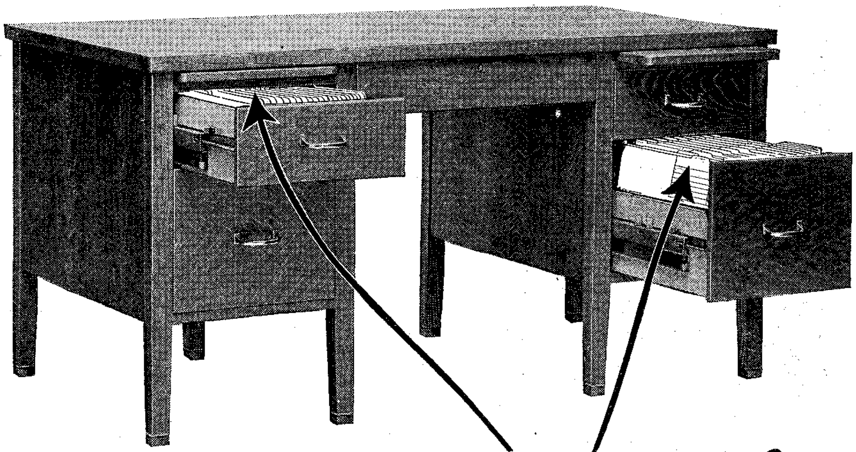
Small fingers on the silken strings;
  Sunset and rising moon;
Far hills of lapis, whirr of wings
  Of homing birds in June:
And thou wert there, the twilight on thy brow—
O bitter is the biwa's music now!

Beneath the scented tamarinds
  On some celestial trail
We drifted with the purple winds
  That filled our sampan sail;
The purple winds blow once and not again—
O bitter is the biwa's tender strain!

A war-poem out of the ordinary—a war-poem with a gay lilt to its lines, and yet something about it that pulls at the reader's heart-strings, is this, which we quote from the London *Punch*.

ST. OUEN IN PICARDY

Gleams of English orchards dance
Through the sunny fields of France;
Flowers that blow at Nedonchel
Thrive in Gloucestershire as well;
Children sing to fleet the time
What they deem an English rime—



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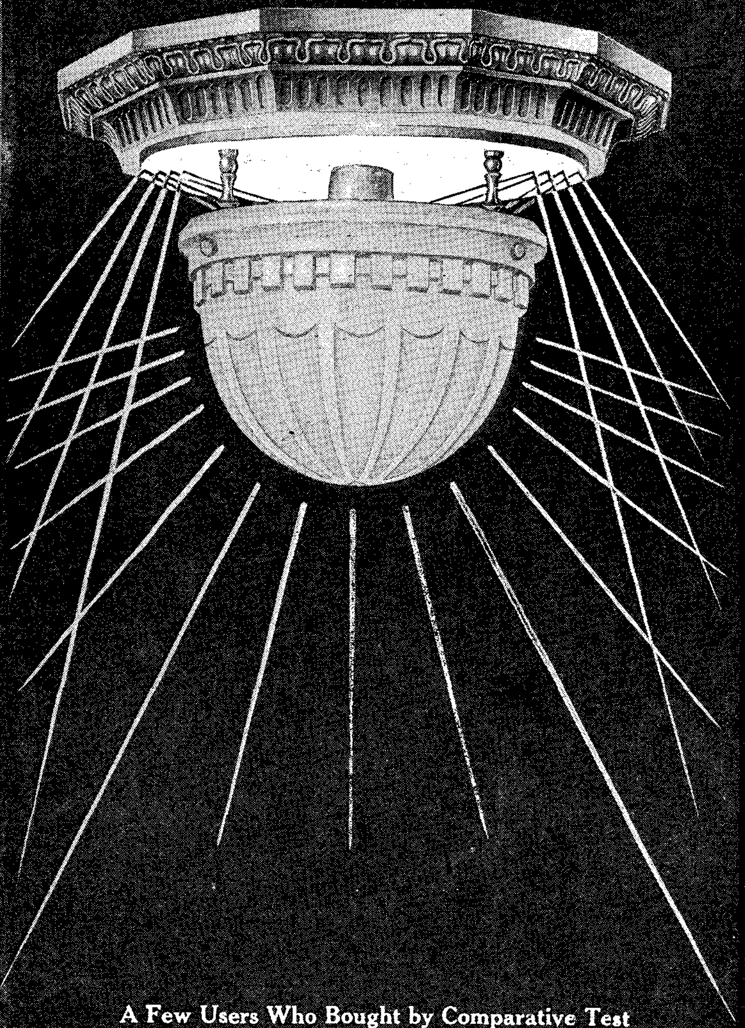

IT is significant of Brascolite efficiency that among the largest users of Brascolites are those concerns that maintain big engineering departments in connection with their own business and those others whose fixture investments were so big and whose lighting demands were so exacting that they bought only after comparative tests. They turned the whole matter of illumination over to their engineers, saying: "Can the fixture live up to these promises?"

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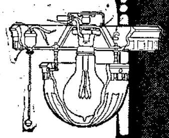

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About five years ago I started to sell my J. R. W. cigar. I started on the same plan I am using today. At the end of the first year I was selling about 90,000 cigars a year. Today I am selling over 2 million.

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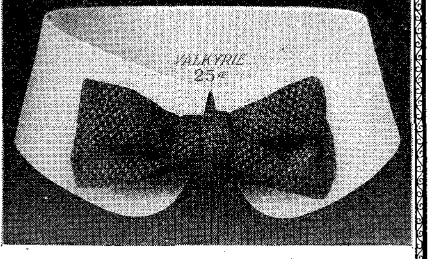

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"Kiss me quick; *après la guerre*
Promenade en Angleterre."

English hearts are gladdened when
Out of children's lips again
Comes the lilt of English song
When their absence has been long;
Children running through the street
Beating time with merry feet—
"Kiss me quick; *après la guerre*
Promenade en Angleterre."

But to hear them as they sing
Brings a sudden questioning:
Here the children play and roam—
How's my little one at home?
In St. Ouen the simple strain
Takes the heart with hungry pain—
"Kiss me quick; *après la guerre*
Promenade en Angleterre."

We find this exquisite little epigram in *McClure's Magazine*. An authoritative American critic of poetry, Miss Rittenhouse has recently been showing the world that she can practise what she preaches. A volume of her lyrics would be a desirable addition to the spring list of some enlightened publisher.

PARADOX

By Jessie B. Rittenhouse

I went out to the woods to-day
  To hide away from you,
From you a thousand miles away—
  But you came, too.

And yet the old dull thought would stay,
  My spirit to benumb—
If you were but a mile away
  You would not come.

Municipal controversies seldom produce poetry of any importance, but the agitation concerning Riverside Park and the New York Central Railroad has many dramatic and picturesque aspects, and these have caused Miss Theda Kenyon to write some verses of real distinction. We reprint them from *Our City*, a magazine issued by the Woman's League for the Protection of Riverside Park.

THE HERITAGE OF A CITY CHILD

By Theda Kenyon

I saw her first half-huddled on the steps
Of a wan tenement. Her scraggly arms
Twisted around the shapeless, dirty mass
That spoke her "little motherhood" too well.
Her wild, quick-moving eyes distrusted me
And all the world. Her rough hair fell like scars
Across her sagging shoulders, and her mouth
Hung open lifeless, in the lurid heat,
. . . And then . . . I saw her under gracious trees
Flat on her stomach on the bumpy ground,
Watching a family of eager ants
And funny, wriggly worms. A pop-eyed toad
Leered at her harmlessly. Her quick, wild eyes
Had caught the glimmer of a fairy wing
Shrined in a little flower, and bent-legged elves
Hid under mushrooms, and flat, brown-winged
  leaves—
. . . My dream broke as her doubting eyes met
  mine.
I knew the little, gentle, clever things
Would have to leave this sacred place of theirs.
I knew that smoke-veiled, blinded trains would
  spawn
Like pallid, creeping maggots in the night
Begotten of man's lust for naked trade,
Would drive the elves and birds—and her—
  away . . .
And she would slink back to the slime and sin
And dangerous squalor of that filthy street . . .
She would leave all her childhood's right—the
  glimpse
Of fairies—and perhaps—an angel's face . . .
With that dumb question on her stupid lips
And that distrust returned to her wide eyes. . . .

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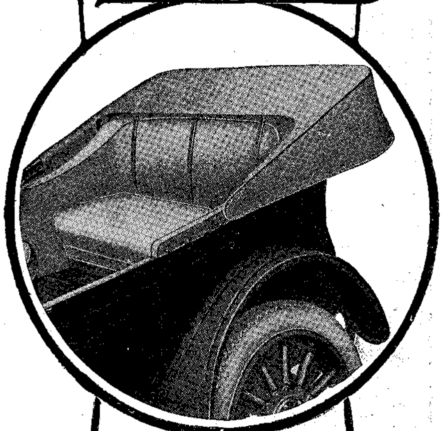

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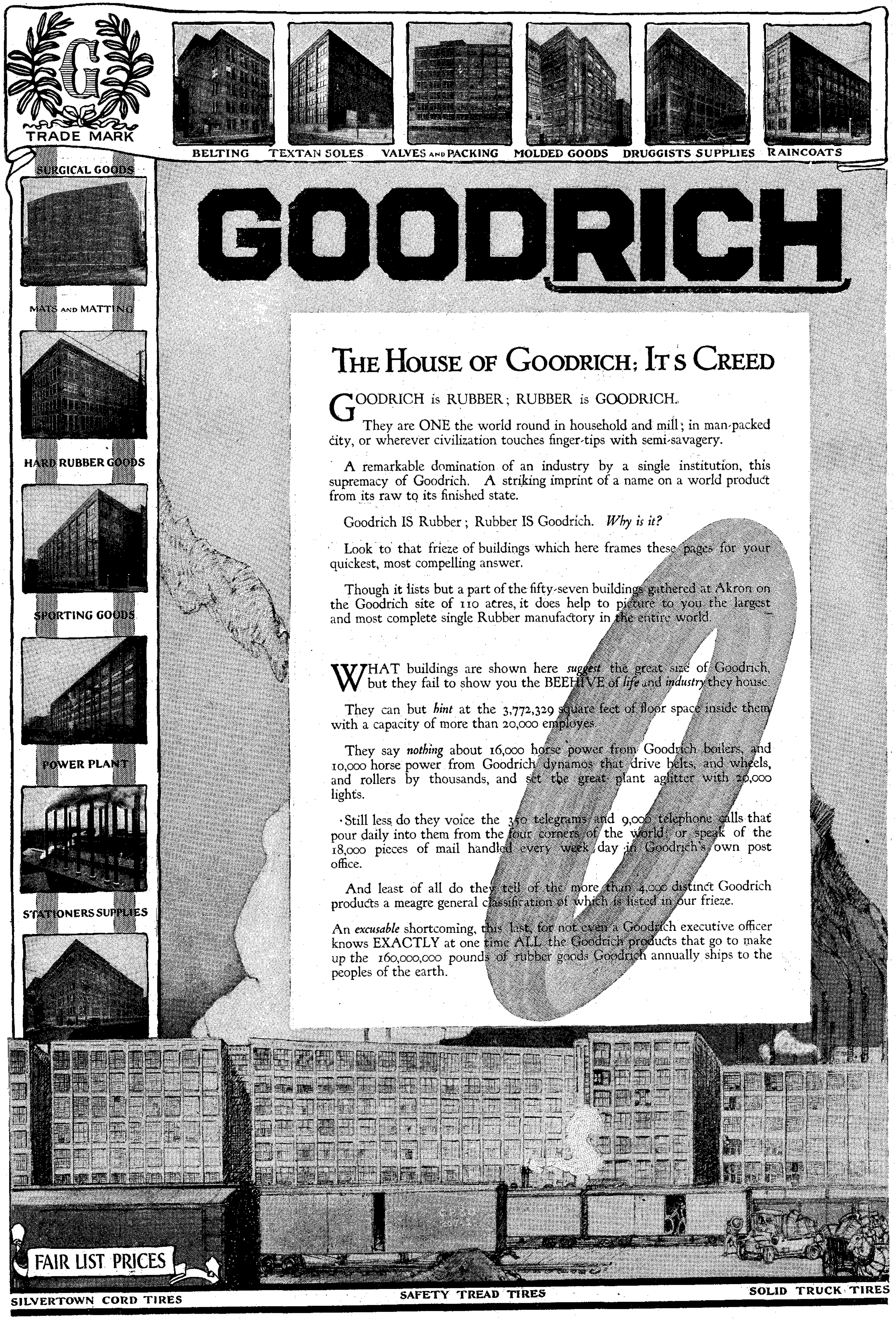
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WHAT buildings are shown here *suggest* the great size of Goodrich, but they fail to show you the BEEHIVE of *life* and *industry* they house.

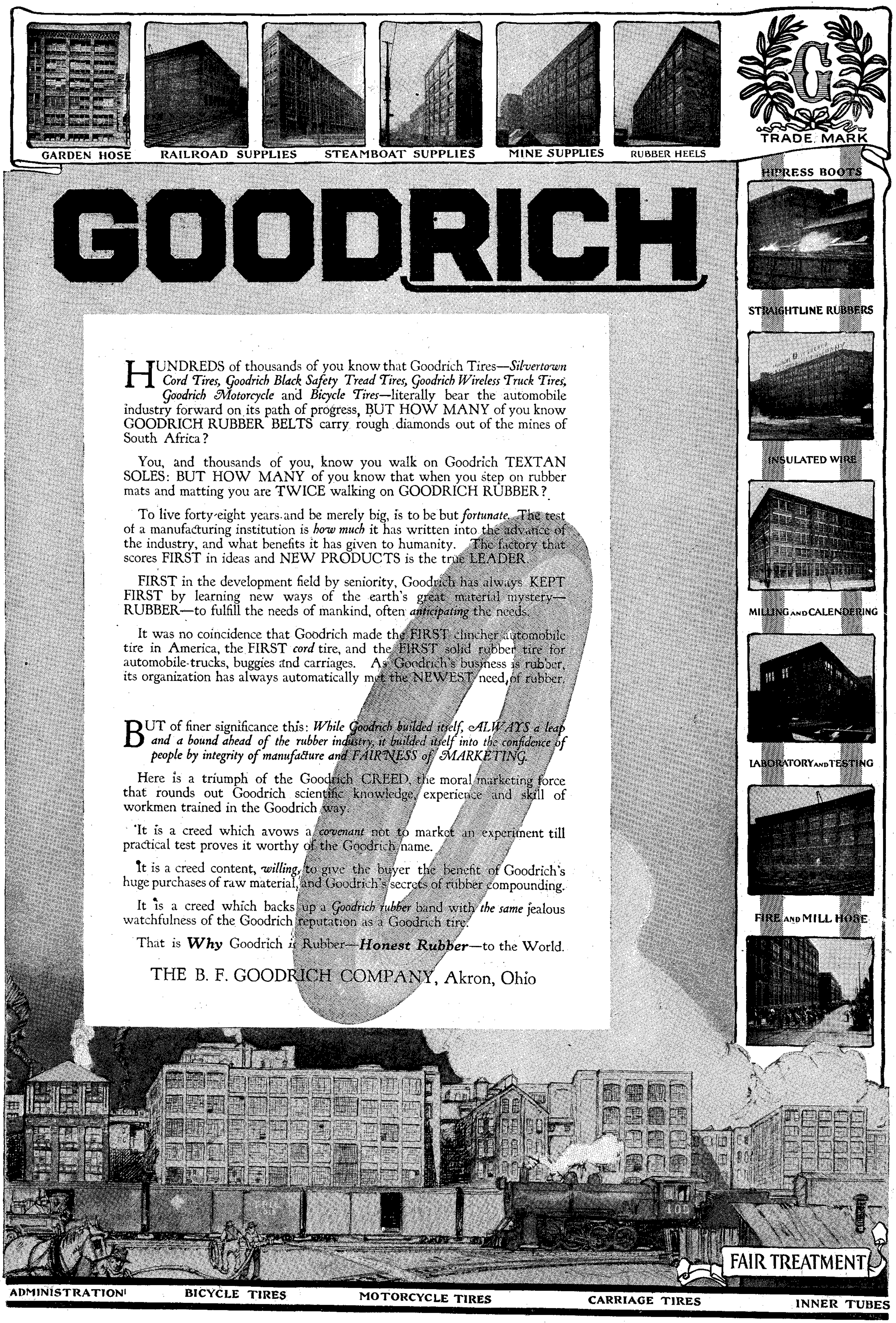
They can but *hint* at the 3,772,329 square feet of floor space inside them with a capacity of more than 20,000 employes.

They say *nothing* about 16,000 horse power from Goodrich boilers, and 10,000 horse power from Goodrich dynamos that drive belts, and wheels, and rollers by thousands, and set the great plant aglitter with 20,000 lights.

Still less do they voice the 350 telegrams and 9,000 telephone calls that pour daily into them from the four corners of the world; or speak of the 18,000 pieces of mail handled every week day in Goodrich's own post office.

And least of all do they tell of the more than 4,000 distinct Goodrich products a meagre general classification of which is listed in our frieze.

An *excusable* shortcoming, this last, for not even a Goodrich executive officer knows EXACTLY at one time ALL the Goodrich products that go to make up the 160,000,000 pounds of rubber goods Goodrich annually ships to the peoples of the earth.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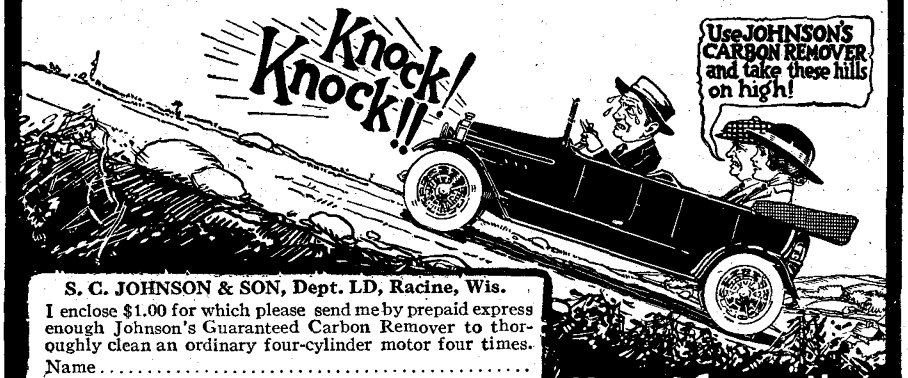
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

MILIUKOFF, "THE AMERICAN"

THE man of the hour in the Russian revolution appears to be Professor Paul Miliukoff, historian, statesman, editor, leader of the Constitutional Democratic party in the Duma, and the new Foreign Minister in Russia's Provisional Government. By birth, to be sure, he is a Russian, but America is proud to claim that many of his ideas for remaking the old autocratic Russia were learned in this country during his long stay with us, and is glad to remember that he was at one time denounced and attacked for his "Americanism," particularly for his daring in coming to America as Deputy of the Duma and informing the Americans of what was happening in Russia, and what the Russian Government was doing to muzzle the aims and aspirations of the Russian people.

Herman Bernstein, the editor of *The American Hebrew*, says in an article written for the New York *Evening Sun:*

> Professor Miliukoff was widely known in Russia as a historian before the uprising in 1905. During that revolution he sprang into prominence as the founder of the Constitutional Democratic party, which numbered in its ranks some of the noblest and finest men in Russia. Before that time Professor Miliukoff had lived in America, where he lectured at Harvard and at the University of Chicago. He studied American life and familiarized himself with American institutions and the American form of government. During the revolution of 1905, Count Witte, then Premier of Russia, offered him a portfolio in the Cabinet. Professor Miliukoff declined it because Count Witte would not outline to him the new program of the Government. Professor Miliukoff insisted upon a definite policy of reconstruction and reform before he would accept a post in the new Ministry.
>
> The Duma was created and a so-called constitution was granted. It was forced from the Czar by the swelling of the wave of unrest, by the general strikes, by terrorist acts, by the aroused anger of the people.
>
> But at that time the great mass of the Russian people was unprepared for the change. Even the revolutionists, the radicals, and the liberals could not agree upon the method of the uprising twelve years ago. The leaders disagreed among themselves, and the autocracy, supported by the troops, succeeded in regaining control of the situation.
>
> A counter-revolution was organized throughout Russia in the form of massacres. Jews, students, and other "politically unreliable" men and women were slaughtered in the streets in various parts of the empire.
>
> The Duma was dispersed several times on the eve of a crisis. Professor Miliukoff, as the leader of the Constitutional Democratic party, was one of the strongest and most effective men in the opposition. A brilliant orator, direct, forceful, learned, yet practical and shrewd, he became the most feared man in governmental spheres. Neither a firebrand nor an extreme radical, he had the backing of the liberal con-

servative elements of Russia which have gradually been won over on the side of the opposition.

Professor Miliukoff, invited by the Civic Forum to acquaint America with the true state of conditions in Russia in 1908, came all the way from Petrograd to deliver his lecture. He spoke in Carnegie Hall. The press of the country reproduced widely his striking account of his country's hopes, of the activities of the reactionary régime, and the workings of the Duma.

The reactionaries at home decided that his comments on Russian affairs had been too frank, and when Professor Miliukoff returned to Russia a storm of abuse burst upon him. The facts of his lectures were grossly distorted, and it was reported that he had gone to America to preach a policy of terrorism and assassination against Russian officials. Telegrams were sent to the Duma branding him as a traitor, and the Black Hundreds, a reactionary society, demanded that he be hanged. But, the article in *The Evening Sun* continues, Miliukoff never faltered. He said at this time:

> "My trip to America is not yet forgotten in the Duma. From time to time I am interrupted in the course of my speeches by some one shouting 'American' or 'American citizen.' Since then I have purposely quoted American legislation whenever I had an opportunity. I frequently begin my speeches by quoting something American. I try to make some reference to America whenever the opportunity presents itself."

His comments on the third Duma were very characteristic: "Why should the third be dissolved by the Government? The third Duma is an obedient, a very obedient, Duma. Even the reactionaries are decidedly pleased with it.

"But, obedient as it is, it is a good thing that it exists. We must get the Russian people accustomed to the idea that there must be a Duma, that there must be a representative body. In time, step by step, the Duma may really become a representative institution which will do constructive work toward the emancipation of all nationalities in Russia."

Like most intelligent Russians, Professor Miliukoff seems to have looked forward to an eventual triumph of liberalism, for *The Sun* reports that he said in 1908:

> "With this Government it is impossible to say whether violent outbreaks will occur soon or not. This Government always misses its opportunities. It is never in time. It makes half concessions when it is too late. But whatever political course the events may take, Russia will henceforth always remain democratic in its social make-up. The old form of Government is now undergoing a process of dissolution."

The part played by Miliukoff in the present revolution can hardly be overestimated, affirms the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

Professor Miliukoff is the man who virtually decided the time was ripe for revolt. It was his speech in the Duma some months ago, in which he attacked Premier Stürmer's policy, which led to the downfall of Stürmer and his succession by Trepoff. When Stürmer was forced to resign, the day of the pro-German bureaucrat was doomed,

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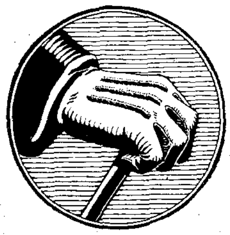

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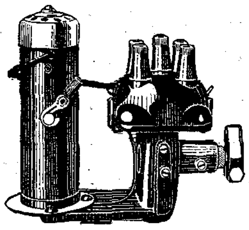

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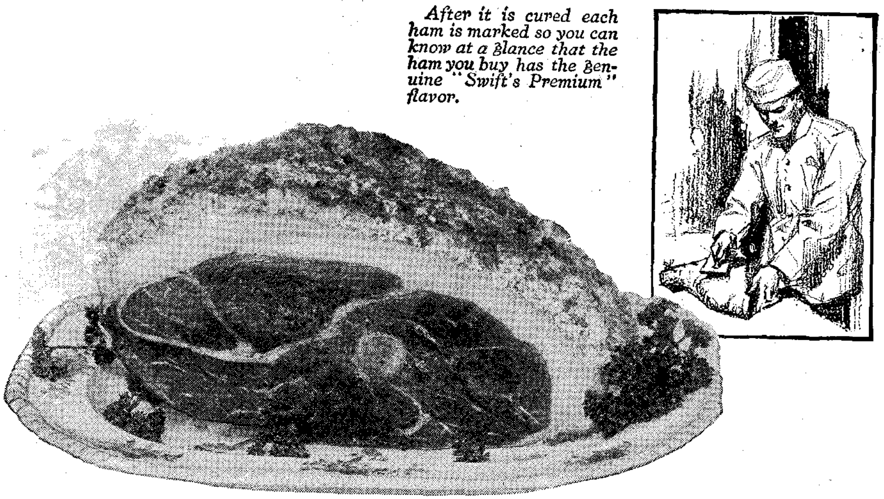

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7 DAYS

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and Miliukoff kept pushing the issue until it reached its rebellious success.

Miliukoff, too, is one of the greatest European authorities on international politics, and when the war broke out was the leader of the Constitutional Democrats. It was but a step for him to become the leader of all the liberal and disgruntled elements of all Russia, those who prayed for the downfall of the bureaucrats.

In a word, he is the brains of the revolution, altho the new Cabinet represents all the leaders of political thought in modern Russia. If the revolution is successful, the future of Russia will depend very largely on the wisdom and tact of the group of men guided by Professor Miliukoff. The responsibility could not be greater, but it is in sure hands. To quote again from *The Evening Sun:*

> The revolution in Russia, which terminates the Romanoff dynasty, is unparalleled in history because of its swiftness and the small number of lives sacrificed.
>
> The Russian liberators have profited by the lessons of the French revolution as well as by the example of the Turkish revolution.
>
> The leaders who have now restored the Government of Russia to the people, who have liberated the martyrs to Russian freedom, who are champions of equal rights for all nationalities constituting the population of Russia, of freedom of the press, freedom of speech, and freedom of conscience, are men who may be trusted to carry out these promises. They are the real master builders of the new Russia.
>
> And among these, Miliukoff, "the American," occupies one of the most conspicuous positions.

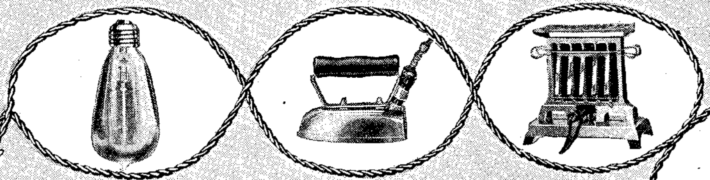
NICHOLAS ROMANOFF

THROUGHOUT his twenty-three years' reign as Czar, Nicholas Romanoff dreaded two things: assassination and revolution, and neither was a vain fear. Since 1891, when he was assaulted and wounded by a Japanese named Sango and escaped death only by the prompt action of Prince George, of Greece, up to his recent abdication, there have been thirteen attempts to assassinate him. One wonders why, for of all the Romanoff line Nicholas II. was probably the least despotic, and apparently the most anxious to improve the condition of his people. At the time of his accession to the throne, says the New York *Herald*, the Russian people expected much of him.

The people of Russia, who had always preserved the usages of democracy in their local institutions, the Zemstvos, began to awake from their long lethargy and to demand an extension of their powers. Russia, exhausted by the régime of violence, hoped for a new era in the life of the country. All felt that the young Emperor would introduce reforms for the better. He came to Petrograd and exprest his desire to come into close touch with the people. He found fault with the police, who kept him away from the people. He received a delegation of Poles and spoke to them in friendly terms. To a delegation of Jews he said that he was

HELP WANTED—FEMALE. HELP WANTED—FEMALE. HELP WANTED—FEMALE. HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

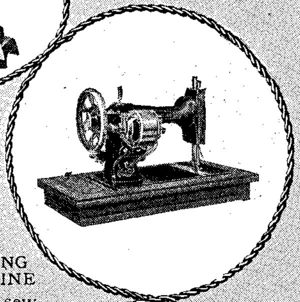
The Servant Problem-Answered



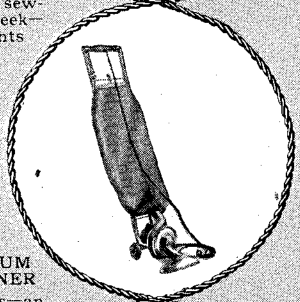
MAZDA LAMP
Enough light for a week—45 cents

IRON
5 hours—a week's ironing—20 cents

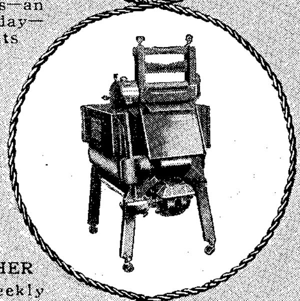
TOASTER
Toast for seven breakfasts—4 cents



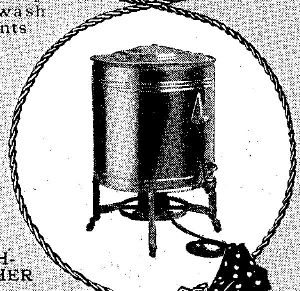
SEWING MACHINE
5 hours' sewing a week—1½ cents



VACUUM CLEANER
Six days—an hour a day—4 cents



WASHER
The weekly family wash—3 cents



DISH-WASHER
The dishes for 21 meals—4 cents

Electrical Household Helps Tie the Servant to the Housewife

WHY are you having trouble in keeping a girl—even in getting one? Why do girls prefer working in a factory to working in homes? As a housewife you are vitally interested in the answer.

The war has practically stopped immigration from Europe—that's one reason. But the most important reason is the unattractiveness of housework—the long hours—the dull, ceaseless drudgery.

The remedy is right at hand—in your electric light sockets. It is *Electricity*—the labor saver—the final answer to the servant problem. Just as certain as an electric fan brings cooling breezes, just so sure will electricity make housework more attractive—to you as well as to your servants.

The weekly electric-light bill in this average home is 45 cents and only 36½ cents more for operating all these appliances.

These labor-saving Household Helps—and many more—all with the quality mark "Western Electric"—are easy to buy and they soon pay for themselves.

If you have a servant problem in your home, why not find out how electricity can help you solve it?

Write today to our nearest office for your copy of Booklet No. 74-D, "Mrs. Bright's Way."

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EQUIPMENT FOR EVERY ELECTRICAL NEED

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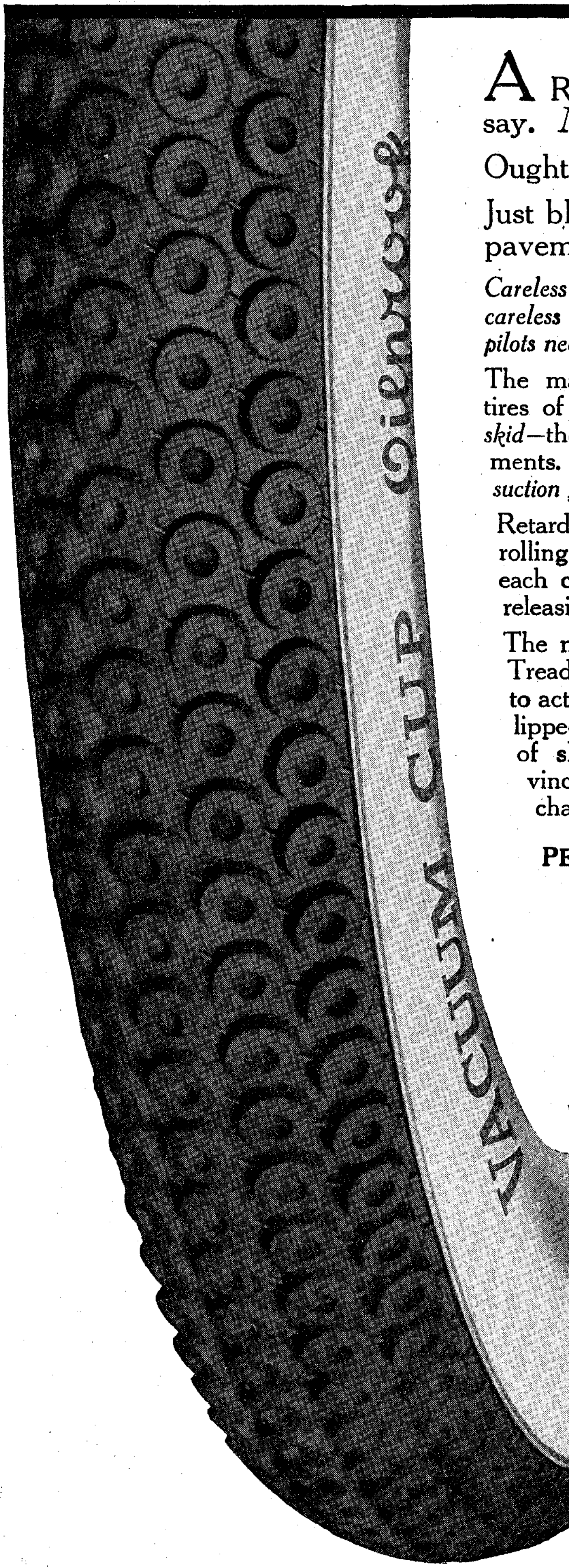
Pennsylvania VACUUM CUP TIRES



A RECKLESS chauffeur, that, you say. *No.*

Ought to lose his license. *No.*

Just blind luck that his tires held the pavement. Just a foot and— *Nonsense!*

Careless driving just the same. Yes—*but only careless in the sense that the driver and those he pilots need have no care as to their safety.*

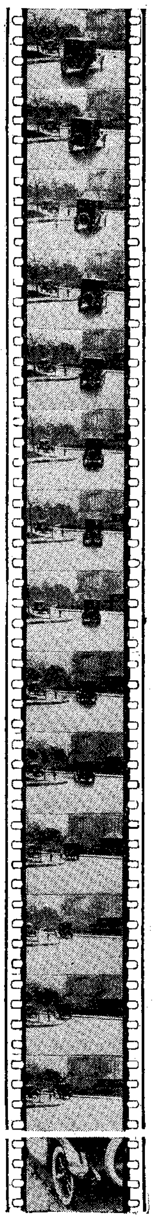
The massive cup-shaped projections on the tires of that car are *Vacuum Cups* and *cannot skid*—they're *guaranteed* on wet, slippery pavements. The cups *hold* the pavement with a *suction grip.*

Retards the speed? Not a bit. The forward rolling of the wheel automatically releases each cup by gently raising it edgewise and releasing the vacuum hold.

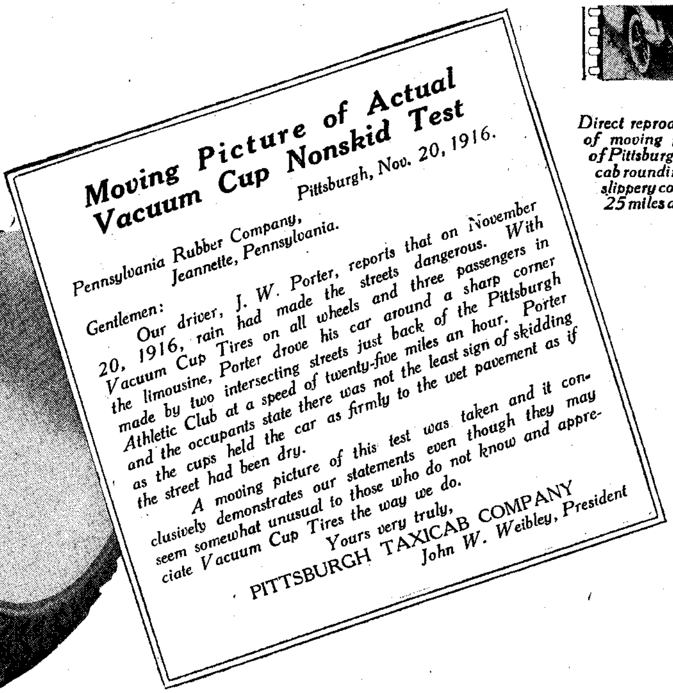
The non-skid efficacy of the Vacuum Cup Tread is absolutely complete. It reduces to actual practice through the heavy thick-lipped Vacuum Cups the suction principle of skid-prevention. If they do not convince you, they are returnable at full purchase price, after reasonable trial.

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER COMPANY
Jeannette, Pa.

Direct factory branches and service agencies throughout the United States and Canada.



Direct reproduction of moving picture of Pittsburgh taxi-cab rounding wet, slippery corner at 25 miles an hour



Moving Picture of Actual Vacuum Cup Nonskid Test

Pittsburgh, Nov. 20, 1916.

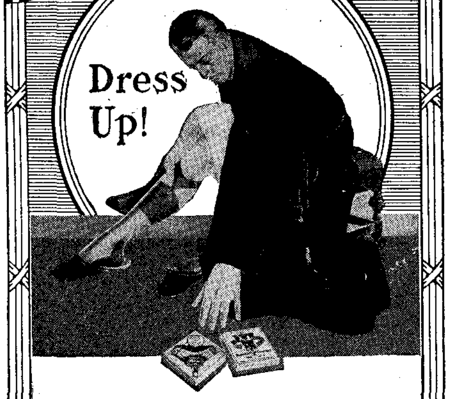
Pennsylvania Rubber Company,
Jeannette, Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:

Our driver, J. W. Porter, reports that on November 20, 1916, rain had made the streets dangerous. With Vacuum Cup Tires on all wheels and three passengers in the limousine, Porter drove his car around a sharp corner made by two intersecting streets just back of the Pittsburgh Athletic Club at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour. Porter and the occupants state there was not the least sign of skidding as the cups held the car as firmly to the wet pavement as if the street had been dry.

A moving picture of this test was taken and it conclusively demonstrates our statements even though they may seem somewhat unusual to those who do not know and appreciate Vacuum Cup Tires the way we do.

Yours very truly,
PITTSBURGH TAXICAB COMPANY
John W. Weibley, President



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And because Boston Garters do their important work unseen, don't let them be the last things you think of. Follow your natural impulse and keep them fresh and lively. The added comfort repays you.

Take home a new pair today

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SOLD EVERYWHERE *Velvet Grip* 25c. 35c. 50c.

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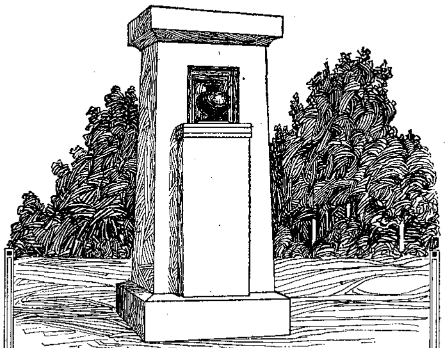

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opposed to religious and national persecutions.

Petitions from various quarters were addrest to him asking him to put an end to lawlessness and violence. A petition was also prepared by the representatives of the press. But on January 17, 1895, the Czar shattered the hopes of the best people in Russia. All expectations for reforms were declared by Nicholas II. to be "senseless dreams."

He had fallen under the influence of the bureaucratic party, from which he never escaped. It is interesting to mark the parallel with Louis XVI. Both were personally amiable and well-meaning, but weak; both were under the domination of a corrupt "court party" which prevented them from carrying their plans for the improvement of their people into effect. The New York *Sun* remarks of this phase in his career:

> The Czar undertook more enlightened projects than any Czar since Peter the Great. In 1898, he appealed to the world to establish international peace, tho Russia had the world's largest standing army. That move led to the Hague conferences. He reformed conditions among his people, but his outstanding act in that direction was the establishment of the Duma in August, 1905. Even that act, however, was said to have been forced upon him by revolution and the tottering of his throne.

Nicholas's great opportunity to put himself at the head of a liberal Russia came in 1905, and he did not seize it. At the moment it was possible to proclaim Russian freedom and to break the bureaucrats utterly, but instead Nicholas called on his Cossacks. Since the massacres of "Red Sunday," observes the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, the Russians were compelled to look to revolution as the only way out.

> In November, 1904, delegates from the zemstvos, or municipal councils, held a secret meeting in Petrograd, and finally submitted a report to the Czar, warning him that his bureaucratic administration had lost touch with the people and asking for free speech, a free press, and civil and religious liberty. Again, in December, a stronger petition was presented, virtually demanding that a legislative assembly of two houses be formed.
>
> Meanwhile there were strikes in the Government iron-works and numerous disturbances in Petrograd and other cities. The leader of the workingmen was Father Gapon, a priest. With the consent of the Government he had begun to organize labor-unions, to wean the workingmen away from revolutionist agitators.
>
> It was on January 21 that Father Gapon sent a letter to the Czar telling him that on the following day the strikers would march to the Winter Palace and present their grievances in person.
>
> With Father Gapon at their head, the workingmen started for the Winter Palace on Sunday. Women and children accompanied them. It was not a threatening parade. It was a joyous one. All thought it would bring what Russia had dreamed of for centuries—a liberal Government.

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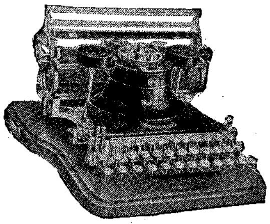

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because of its instantly changeable type system, with many styles of type and many languages. Two sets of type always on the machine. *"Just Turn the Knob."*

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Because it writes cards perfectly flat—without bending. Condenses in miniature type, writes names in large type. *"Just Turn the Knob."*

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because of the dainty small type and high individuality of the work. Its refined and æsthetic appearance, and also the language possibilities.

Professional Vocations, Including Engineers (Mathematicians)
because of having type-sets especially adapted to each class, with all special characters needed; immediately interchangeable.

Linguists
because of having every known language available, all interchangeable, and high individuality of work and capability of writing both Occidental and Oriental languages on the same machine.

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because of small space occupied; instantly interchangeable type; high individuality of work and condensation.

Guaranteed Factory Rebuilt Machines at Factory prices.
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THE WEGMANN AUTOMATIC DECARBONIZER will remove every trace of carbon from your motor, no matter how choked up it may be, and absolutely prevent any further carbon from accumulating. It is an automatic device, attached to intake manifold and to water supply pipe or water jacket, which injects a fine spray of steam into combustion chambers with mixture from carburetor. This principle of steam scavenging is well known and is used in all Diesel and Semi-Diesel type motors. Its application to the automobile motor is now made possible by this ingenious, automatic device. The

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FILL OUT AND MAIL COUPON BELOW.

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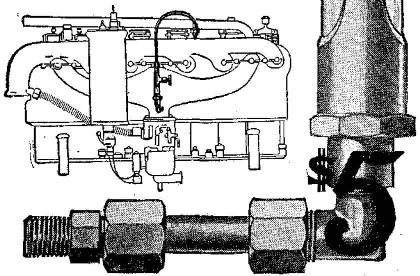
562 Publicity Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.



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(3-17)

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It presents a continuous, fine grained, smooth, non-slippery surface, practically a seamless tile—No crack, crevice or joint for the accumulation of grease, dirt or moisture—Is noiseless and does not fatigue.

The Best Floor

for Kitchen, Pantry, Bath Room, Laundry, Porch, Garage, Restaurant, Theater, Hotel, Factory, Office Building, Railroad Station, Hospital—all places where a beautiful, substantial and foot-easy floor is desired.

Your choice of several practical colors. Full information and sample FREE on request.

IMPERIAL FLOOR COMPANY
901 Cutler Building, Rochester, N. Y.
On the Market 10 years

For the marchers there was a rude awakening. Cossacks and other troops had been stationed at strategic points commanding the Winter Palace. As the joyous paraders came along they were shot down, singing. The parade became an enraged mob, but that merely made more work for the soldiers. Hour after hour the slaughter continued, until the streets were littered with dead and wounded.

Perhaps the deepest criticism made of Nicholas is that he was easy to influence. He was swayed by every new figure in court, as is shown by the fact that there have been forty changes in the Russian ministry in the last two years. It was too easy to gain a high place at the Russian court by playing upon Nicholas's superstition. Rasputin was the most notorious mystic, but he was only the last of a long series. His assassination was a sign that the Russian element was beginning to triumph over the pro-German court faction.

There is no need to search for the "cause" of the Russian revolution, for the history of Russia during the last hundred years is one long cause for the events of 1917, but just what precipitated the revolt is harder to determine. In an interview published in the New York *American*, Count Tolstoy says:

> Russia's revolution is not due to the food shortage. The idea is ridiculous. Underlying the whole thing is the question of reactionary Ministers and the pro-German Ministers in the Cabinet.

This view is exprest at somewhat greater length in the New York *Sun*, and may be accepted as the current opinion three days after the first news of the revolution was received in America.

> It is the consensus of recent opinion that the Czar was forced from his throne because he could not keep step with the growth and awakening of Russia because, either through his own determination or his weakness for bad counsel, he could not free himself from the old autocracy, the old superstitions that were the Russia of the past.
>
> His overthrow, however, is a direct result of the war and Russia's part in it, tho the moving forces are of origin as old as the movement for Russian freedom. The people felt they could not trust the Czar. They were in constant fear that he intended to stamp out if he could the spark of freedom burning in the Duma, this tho it was Nicholas II. who created the Duma and was the first Russian Czar ever to grant a shadow of popular government to the peasants.
>
> It became clear to enlightened Russians, finally even to the peasants, that the cause of the Allies and the cause of Russian freedom were one; the cause of Germany and the cause of autocracy and the old corrupt bureaucracy were one. The Czar seemed to lean first toward one, then toward the other. This was alarming enough, but of late it had appeared that the latter was winning. The shadow of a separate peace loomed, bearing with it a return to despotism—and the Czar fell.

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LOVE'S LABOR SUNK

THE British bark *Galgom Castle* was shelled without warning and sunk by a *U*-boat recently. The captain's wife was saved. Perhaps you remember the meager announcement? And, since every ship on the ocean has a tale of adventure and sacrifice, perhaps you wondered what was the history of the little bark before it met the torpedo off the Irish coast? It was a tale of toil, patience, and long years of love, affirms the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger:*

More than forty years ago a sturdy lad sailed away from Plymouth, an English Channel port, to see the world, make his fortune, and return to claim for his bride a young woman who had waved a loving farewell to him from the quay.

Years passed. John Frampton "sailed the seven seas." He became mate, chief mate, and captain. He prospered. Two or three salvage payments for his part in snatching ships from the deep helped swell his bank-account.

His sweetheart, Mary, was fortunate. She became a governess, then a teacher in a private school, and later principal of a fashionable school for girls.

The frugal woman invested her savings in profitable shipping ventures. Mary and John hoped to own a ship, or the greater part of one, "some day."

Years flew by, and their funds grew. When they approached fifty years of age they decided it was time for them to become life partners in love and business. So they bought a large share of the bark *Galgom Castle*. Then they were married and sailed away in her.

Careful management and good seamanship won fame for the *Galgom Castle*. In all the big ports of the world John Frampton and his wife were known.

When little Mary arrived, they told me they believed they had reached the zenith of their happiness. She was a "child of the sea," for she was born as the *Galgom Castle* tossed in a storm off the west coast of South America.

Mrs. Frampton made a real home aboard ship. She taught Mary her daily lessons and every Sunday she told the child of the Master Pilot, who ruled the deep.

When the child was eleven years old the great war came.

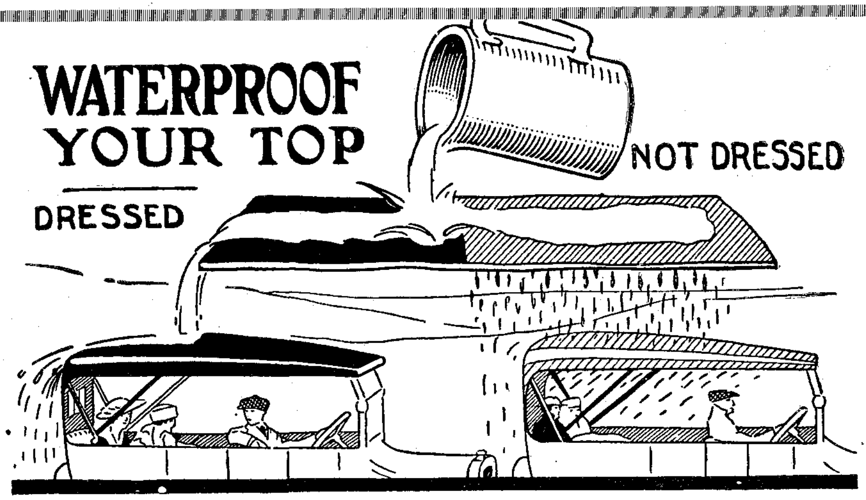
An officer of the British Admiralty has said that of all the seamen risking their lives for England the sailors on the unarmed merchant ships performed the most valuable service and underwent the greatest peril, and while Captain Frampton was willing to take the risk himself, he did not wish to expose his wife and daughter to the tender mercies of a *U*-boat captain. So he stopt at Falmouth, remarks *The Evening Ledger*, and sent his little girl to a boarding-school.

"You better stay ashore, too," Captain Frampton told his wife.

"Indeed, I'll not," she replied. "I've sailed with you all these years and I'll sail on. If they get you they will get me at the same time."

And the Germans finally "got" the ship as she was near home.

Mrs. Frampton told the short story of



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One quart can at $1.25 will dress your top and last all season;—saving the purchase of a new top at from $25.00 to $100.00.

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Ask your dealer for Peerless products. A few hours' time with several of the PEERLESS SPECIALTIES will make your car look practically as good this spring as the day you bought it. *Be sure to get Peerless.*

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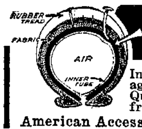
FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez CIGARS
—MADE AT KEY WEST—



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This Shumate "Barber" razor is so good that we dare guarantee it to you for *life.* Here's the reason—the blade is made from Tungsten Alloy Steel, which takes a keener edge than any ordinary steel *can*—and it holds it. You can use it for years without honing. The secret of this wonderful steel is *ours alone,* and we guard it jealously.

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State whether you want light, medium or heavy blade. Heavy blade for very strong beards.

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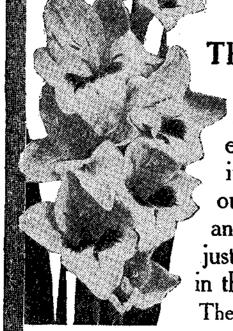

The Gladiolus is one of the most satisfactory flowers grown because it blooms continuously when it is cut and put in water, just as well as when in the ground.

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You can have them in bloom from July to frost if you plant a few bulbs each month from April to July.

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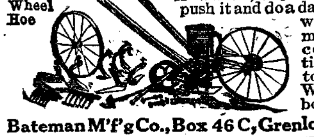
GARDEN TOOLS

Answer the farmer's big questions: How can I have a good garden with least expense? How can the wife have plenty of fresh vegetables for the home table with least labor?

IRON AGE *Combined Hill and Drill Seeder* solves the garden labor problem. Takes the place of many tools—stored in small space. Sows, covers, cultivates, weeds, ridges, etc., better than old-time tools. A woman, boy or girl can push it and do a day's hand-work in 60 minutes. 38 combinations, $3.25 to $15.00. Write for booklet.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A MASTERPIECE OF GARDEN CATALOGUES

Tells just the things you want to know. 336 pages, antique paper, bound in Heatherhome blue in a box, free. A beautiful, fascinating and instructive book. We *guarantee* your pleasure in it just as we guarantee to grow, and to be as described, every seed and plant that comes from the "Home of Heather"—write for it *now.*

KNIGHT & STRUCK CO.
PLANTSMEN—SEEDSMEN
254 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

the sinking that was cabled to this side. She said:

"When we were approaching the Irish coast, a submarine, without warning, fired several shells from a distance of two miles. The vessel was hit several times. We took to two life-boats. The submarine continued the shelling. One life-boat's fate is unknown. At dusk the submarine was seen alongside the missing boat. Though badly damaged, the *Galgom Castle* was not seen to sink. We lost our rudder, and the boat was so leaky three men were always bailing.

This ends the sea career of the Framptons. Their vessel is gone, and with it their savings of years and their means of earning a living.

Captain Frampton, perhaps, is a prisoner of the Germans, as the news dispatches made no mention of him.

War wrecked the craft that love bought, but it didn't crush the spirit of John Frampton, for he's a "fighting man."

EDUCATING THE ESKIMO

APART from spreading American "*Kultur*" in the wilds of Mexico, the nation is also trying to bring light to the people who dwell under our share of the arctic circle, the Eskimo inhabitants of Alaska. Some inquiring souls have asked, "Why are you trying to educate the Eskimo; he was well off and happy as he was. Why don't you let him alone?"

The answer to all the questions is to be found in *The Eskimo,* a new monthly magazine published in the interests of the Eskimo and of northwestern Alaska. It is devoted to the life and the community, to the part played by the Eskimos, and the future which the astute among the natives can make theirs. For instance, we read in the new magazine:

> The people who ask these questions, if they are really sincere enough to warrant any consideration, can be divided into two classes. First, those who display their scientific knowledge by quoting the law of "the survival of the fittest," with the assumption that the Eskimo is not fit to survive. The second class claim a peculiar insight into the frame of mind of the ancient Eskimo, who, they assert, was an especially contented individual, and, furthermore, they insist that the Eskimo of to-day is not contented. This set of critics insists on taking the position, indefensible in this day and generation, that education is a bad thing for a people. The claim of our service is that the Eskimo by reason of his inherent qualities and because of his geographical position is fit and able to survive, and we claim that by our system of education for him we are making him not only more fit to survive, but that he will be a vital factor in the development of northern Alaska.
>
> The Eskimo is not dependent. On the contrary, he is, even in his present condition, a real and vital factor in the wealth of the country. He has never received a ration from the Government; he can support himself, not always according to our standards, it is true; but it is better for him to eat strictly native food than for him to learn to expect the Government to support him. The wail so often heard

GARDEN TALKS

INTENSIVE GARDENING

There is a garden expert who has a suburban home near New York. He has achieved remarkable success with intensive culture of a plot only 35 feet square. His records as given here are suggestive. This year's values will be greater than those of last year, all prices having advanced.

"Last year, a poor season for gardening, I raised $50.00 worth of green vegetables on a plot 35 feet square (less than half the area of a tennis court).

"The varieties, quantities and value of vegetables actually obtained from the plot follow:

Vegetables	Quantity	Price Each	Value	No. of rows 35 ft. long	Remarks
Radish	65 bunches	3c	$1.95	4	
Lettuce	43 heads	10c	4.30	2	
Spinach	10 quarts	15c	1.50	2	
Peas	21 "	12c	2.52	4	Poor crop
Cabbage	14 heads	10c	1.40	1	
Beets	93 bunches	10c	9.30	6	
Carrots	27 "	10c	2.70	3	
String Beans	71 quarts	10c	7.10	4	
Corn	276 ears	3c	8.28	8	
Lima Beans	32 quarts	10c	3.20	3	Poor crop
Tomatoes	244	2c	4.88	2	
Squash	38	3c	1.90	1	
Egg Plant	5	10c	.50	1	Poor crop
Turnips	8 bunches	8c	.64	1	
			$50.17		

"This year I expect to do much better. Anyone can equal these results by giving a little thought to planning, planting and caring for a garden.

"Select your garden on a gentle southern slope, protected on the north by a fence or hedge if possible, and free from obstructions which cast shadows. Stake out your plot accurately, placing stakes 2 feet apart on each side to mark the rows.

"First make a list from a seedsman's catalogue of the vegetables you prefer to eat. Cut off this list those that are difficult to raise, such as cauliflower, celery, etc. Then eliminate those that give a small yield per square foot per month, such as melons, potatoes, parsnips, salsify, etc. You will then have a list such as this: radish, spinach, lettuce, peas, cabbage, beets, carrots, string beans, corn, tomatoes, turnips, egg plant, squash and lima beans; the last two may be classed with those that give a small yield.

"With this list you can now decide what relative quantities of each you desire, or how many rows of each vegetable to plant.

"With a seed book from a reliable house, make your selections, choosing dwarf or bush varieties in preference to large varieties wherever possible.

"Tall plants cast shadows which are undesirable in a plot where maximum sun light is the aim.

"Your seed order should have been already sent. If you have delayed, rush it at once, for this year there will be heavy plantings and seed shortages.

"Give considerable time to the planning of your garden, using all the best systems of inter-planting and rotation of crops in order to make each square foot of soil work all season. This is the important secret of successful intensive gardening.

"The soil must be dug up the full depth of the fork at least, and all lumps of earth pulverized.

"Order enough stable manure to cover the ground 2 inches deep. Two double loads will do for a plot 35 feet square. Be sure the manure is well rotted, but not fire fanged, and is free from straw.

"After spreading, turn it all in well beneath the surface and rake the garden off level. Seventy-five pounds of well-balanced commercial fertilizer should next be distributed and raked in.

"We are now ready to plant. After planting, frequent light cultivation should be given, even before the seeds come up.

"This surface cultivation kills thousands of young weeds and saves endless weed troubles later."

GARDEN DEPARTMENT The Literary Digest

from ignorant, but presumably charitable, people, "Why don't you give the poor people some food?" if heeded, would make paupers out of a self-supporting and noble race. We are proud of the fact that we have not fed the Eskimo. We are proud of him as a man because he feeds himself.

One reason why primitive races have so often been pushed to the wall by the white race has been that the white race have coveted and needed the land. As far as we can see, for years to come the white man will not make any attempt to push the Eskimo off his part of the map. While there will undoubtedly be developments in mining, yet for a long time to come the Eskimo will have plenty of room in northern Alaska. Therefore, even if this northern part of Alaska, through some unexpected development, should become desirable for a large white population, we believe that with what development the Eskimo has already received, and the additional development that even five years more of undisturbed possession of his northern fastnesses will give him, he will be well fitted to meet advanced economic conditions.

The key-note of our school system for the Eskimo is its direct relation to the village life. Thus the school republic becomes the village council, the school garden soon becomes the village garden, the cooking-class becomes the bread-baking class for the village, the clean-up of the school ground becomes the village clean-up, the bench-work for the boys' class becomes the boat- and sled-building center for the village. And, most striking of all, the schoolboy who is sent to the reindeer herd as an apprentice, in four years becomes the trained herder, the supporter of his family, and a future leader of his people.

THE NEW LEADERS IN RUSSIA

NOT so very long ago—in 1908—Professor Miliukoff was asked whether revolution would ever be effected in Russia without a long and bloody struggle, and whether, under any circumstances, a democracy were possible. His reply at that time is recorded in the New York *American:*

> "I am not a prophet and I will not undertake to speak of the future, but I will say that the antidynastic feeling is already very strong in Russia and will continue to grow, provided the Government continues its present and long-continued oppression, and provided also that the Liberals, who are struggling for liberty, do not lose their heads and resort to assassination.
>
> "How long it will take, I do not know. I must say that the possibility seems out of reach of practical politics at the present day. It is quite out of the question now to think of introducing a commonwealth into Russia. I think myself that the greatest success we can hope to achieve in this generation will be to secure a constitutional and representative régime; even that has been too difficult thus far. But we do not despair. We shall move along that line until we reach the goal, altho few men in our day may live to see it achieved."

The first question has already been answered, for the upheaval in Russia was

Two minutes saves each tree
Tree Tanglefoot saved the tree on left

Use Tree Tanglefoot

on Shade and Orchard Trees against Canker Worms, Climbing Cut Worms, Woolly Aphides, Ants, and Tussock, Gypsy and Brown-tail Caterpillars. It is equally effective against any crawling insects.

Band Trees About Two Weeks Before Insects Appear to Get Best Results

Easily applied with wooden paddle. One pound makes about 10 lineal feet of band. One application stays sticky 3 months and longer—outlasting 10 to 20 times any other substance. Remains effective rain or shine. Won't soften—won't run or melt, yet always elastic, expanding with growth of tree. No mixing, simply open can and use. Will not injure trees.

For Tree Surgery

Tree Tanglefoot is superior to anything on the market—it is the best application after pruning or trimming. It will waterproof the crotch of a tree or a cavity or wound in a tree, when nothing else will do it.

Sold by All First-Class Seedsmen

1-lb. cans 35c; 3-lb. cans $1.00; 10-lb. cans $3.00; 20-lb. cans $5.50 and 25-lb. wooden pails $6.75.

Write today for illustrated booklet on Leaf-eating Insects. Mailed free. (83)

The O. & W. Thum Company
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Mfrs. of Tanglefoot Fly Paper and Tree Tanglefoot

$5 Brings the Birds

This 4-room Dodson Wren House is built of oak. Cypress roof with copper coping. Will bring one or two wren families to live with you—cheerful, friendly, musical bird neighbors.

Order Now—the Birds are Coming

Every day sees new arrivals looking *for a home. Send for your Dodson* houses today. A few wren houses—a martin house, will fill your garden with insect destroying song birds. Entire collection described in catalog. Wren and bluebird houses, $5.00. Martin houses, $12. Nesting shelves, $1.50 up. Bird baths, feeding devices.

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In it, Mr. Dodson, director of the American Audubon Association, tells you how he attracts hundreds of birds to Bird Lodge, his beautiful home. Sent free with beautiful bird picture in color taken from "Nature Neighbors." Write to

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Built for the wrens by the man the birds love

Exquisite Excelsa Roses

(Red Dorothy Perkins) Hubbard Medal Winner. Crimson maroon rambler grown on own roots. WE OFFER: One 2-year old, sturdy field-grown Excelsa, a 92-page Floral Guide and 25c coupon, all postpaid for 10c *and* names and addresses of 6 rose-lovers. Send today

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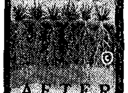
FREE BOOK on Lawns
32 Pages Illustrated

AIR SPACE
SUB SOIL

BEFORE ROLLING
Frost heaves the sod and roots die out.


AFTER ROLLING
Rolling packs moist soil back about the roots.

STEP into the store where you see this sign in the window and ask for their free book on lawns. You will find they have lawn mowers, hose, grass seed, tools and everything you need for lawn or garden. Ask them to show you the

DUNHAM WATER WEIGHT ROLLER
Trade Mark

By simply pouring water in the steel drum, the weight can be regulated to suit any condition—soft lawn, firm turf or tennis court. It can be quickly emptied for storing away.

Rolling is not hard work with this tool. The axle turns smoothly in steel roller bearings. The handle is held upright when not in use by a NoTip Handle Lock and the scraper cleans all leaves and dirt from the drum.

Your lawn needs rolling NOW.

Fill with water to any desired weight

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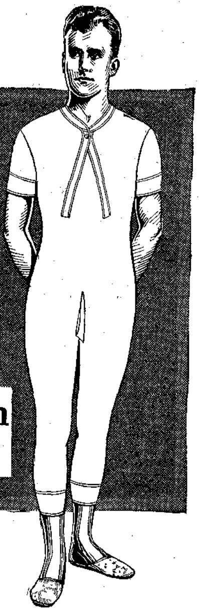
Hatch
UNION SUIT
PATENTED JUNE 15, 1914



Hatch
ONE-Button
UNION SUIT

PREPARED for every emergency is the HATCH ONE-BUTTON UNION SUIT even to the point of protecting you from careless work at the laundry. Its ONE master button at the chest, does the work of eight or ten on other underwear; it gives the laundry one chance, instead of eight or ten, to rip off buttons and tear buttonholes. It concentrates strength and quality at that one point—and then it takes this extra *precaution:*

If the laundry should take off ONE button, you will find a second buttonhole ready for any flat collar-button.

You can get these suits in knit goods or in the famous KEEP KOOL mesh at most good department stores and haberdashers', but if you have the least difficulty send your size with remittance to the manufacturers at Albany, N. Y., and we will gladly supply you direct, delivery prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed.

PRICES:
Men's Suits—$1, $1.50, $2, $2.50
Boys' Suits—75 cents

A catalog illustrating the complete line of summer and winter weights will be sent free on request.

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Quick Relief for Husky, Hoarse, Tickling Throats.
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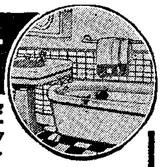
In Business Over 60 Years

Hot and Cold Water in Your Country Home



You can have all the running water you want, under strong pressure, for bathroom, kitchen, laundry—any part of your country home. There is a

KEWANEE SYSTEM

to meet your exact needs that will cost but little and give you a lifetime of perfect service. No overhead tank to freeze in winter or become stagnant in summer. Exceedingly simple to operate but hard to get out of order.

The Special Features of the Kewanee enable you to add other utilities such as Electric Light, Electric Washing Machine, Power for Cream Separators, etc.

Write for Bulletin *FREE*, telling about special KEWANEE features.

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almost bloodless, and the answer to the second depends almost wholly upon the new provisional Cabinet, of which Professor Miliukoff is a member.

Prince Lvoff, the new Premier, observes the New York *Times*, is the strongest man in Russia, and his position and power make it practically certain that the pro-German influences which precipitated the uprising will be eliminated.

> The real power remains in the best hands it could possibly be in, namely, those of Prince Lvoff, the new President of the Council of Ministers. He is the most popular man in Russia, head and chief of the combined Urban and Rural Zemstvo Committees, organizer and feeder-in-chief of the Russian armies in the field, the man whom all students of Russian affairs have expected to see made head of any provisional Government, or President, or Prime Minister, or whatever title the real head of the new Government may have received. He is a Russian of the Russians, a Slav in fact as well as in name, and is perhaps the only man alive who has the entire confidence of the Russian people, both high and low.

Premier Lvoff's companions in this duty, in addition to Foreign Minister Miliukoff, are all men who have worked their way to the head of Russian affairs from humble beginnings. They are thoroughly in touch with Russian needs, of large experience, and wise judgment, remarks the New York *American:*

> Michael V. Rodzianko, President of the Duma, is the real leader in the revolution. He is a Conservative, like Professor Miliukoff, the new Foreign Minister; his family is of high rank; he has two sons who are officers in the Imperial Guard of Russia, the most aristocratic regiment.
>
> A. J. Guerchkoff, Minister of War and Navy, has won renown as an organizer. He has great executive ability and has risen through long adversity to be a leader of the people by sheer ability. He is a genuine leader of the people by natural selection and gifts.
>
> M. Ichingareff, the new Minister of Agriculture, was the quickest and readiest debater in the Duma. His passionate love of liberty is restrained by long experience and knowledge of economic matters, in which he is expert. He is probably one of the best authorities in all Russia on finance and agriculture.
>
> Mr. Kerenski, who is the labor leader in the new People's Ministry governing Russia, is in private life a clever lawyer. He is by far the most radical member in the new ministry and he will bring to the support of the new Cabinet the Russian radical democracy, which is united in favor of carrying on the war to the bitter end. He will probably be a leader in the movement to make Russia into a republic. He has labor at his back, and it is significant that the post given to him in the new Cabinet is that of Minister of Justice.
>
> Mr. Manuiloff, the new Minister of Public Instruction, was formerly president of the Imperial Moscow University and is now editor-in-chief of the *Russkiya Vyedomosti*. He resigned the professorship in the leading Russian university in 1911 because of the oppression of freedom of

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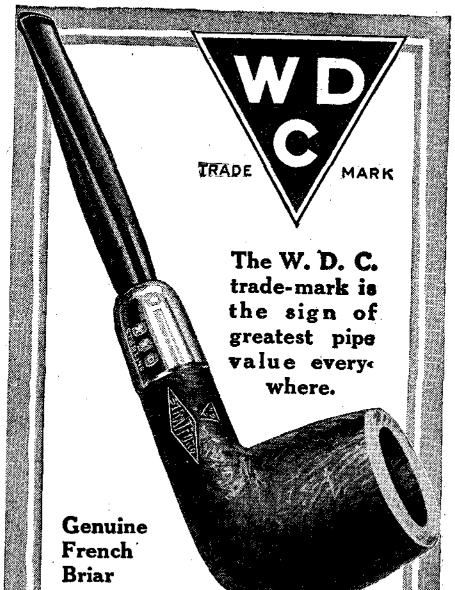

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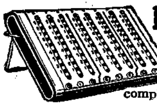

New Automatic Adder $2.50
Makes adding easy for anyone. It's accurate, quick, durable and easily operated. Capacity 999,999.99. Saves time, brain work and eliminates errors. Thousands of pleased owners. Guaranteed one year. Delivered complete, $2.50. Order yours today. Agents wanted.
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New—different—wonderful in action. Eclipse all shock absorbing devices. Double helical steel springs do the work. They're longer, stronger, more flexible. The roughest road becomes a boulevard. One man writes: "They're life-savers on rough roads."

SAVE YOUR VITALITY Conserve your strength. Jolts and bumps produce fatigue, nervousness, weak spines, headache, trouble with vital organs, etc. Put on a set of comfort coils and avoid all this.

GET YOUR SET NOW Words cannot picture the ease and comfort they give. It's wonderful. Nothing like them anywhere. Listen to this: "Have used six different shock absorbers in the past six years, but none satisfied except Temco Comfort Coils."

30 DAY TRIAL Send now for your set. Try them 30 days. Money cheerfully returned if you want it. Will last as long as your Ford. Easy to attach. Anyone can do it. No extras to buy. Write quick for full details, and astonishing low price, prepaid.

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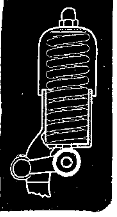
251 SUGAR ST. LEIPSIC, OHIO



thought and teaching by the Russian Government. He is also a professor of economics with a reputation throughout Europe.

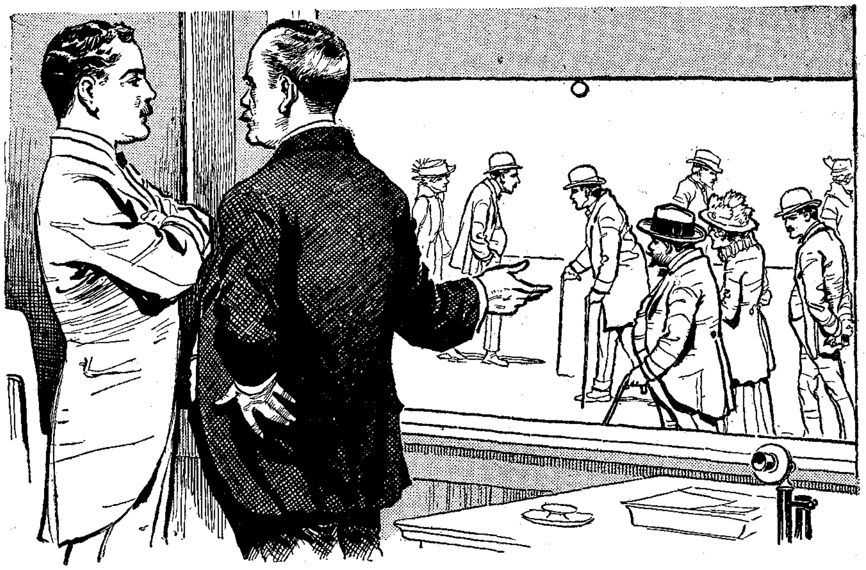
GAY LIFE IN GUAM

GUAM, you know, is that little spot in the Ladrones where the United States keeps a coaling station, a flying flag, a few inhabitants very proud that they are Americans, and the Guam *News Letter*. This last is the principal and only newspaper in the colony. But it is by no means a weak little sheet, for, according to the New York *Sun*, it is as full of news, and life, and general doings as any metropolitan daily. Life, while not overcomplex in Guam, is apparently far from uneventful. We hardly realize that so much can happen in those few square miles far out in the Pacific. But, says *The Sun:*

> The July issue of this Government publication is far more juicy than *The Congressional Record* as it lies before us with its budget of news from the most lively isle of the Ladrones. Its front page looks serious, it is true: a chunk of advice as to the growing of the alligator-pear, little brother of indigestion. But on the next page is a piece about the ball given by the citizens of Guam in honor of Gov. Roy C. Smith. Salad and other refreshments were served and the evening was pronounced a great success. This is official. The Governor made a speech at the closing exercises of the Guam schools, for which entertainment Corporal Floeck, of the Marines, illustrated a hundred programs, some with comical designs. The Misses Beatius Perez and Remedios Aguon danced the Spanish *jota.*
>
> San Antonio's day (June 18) was celebrated as usual. There was a parade, and "one could go up to any house and the was always offered something to eat and drink." Happy Guam!
>
> The streets are being repaved. Calle Hernan Cortes, Calle de Isabel la Catolica, Calle de Padre Aniceto are in good condition. The Evening Bridge Club met with Paymaster Rose on June 20. The Paymaster, the item reassures, was one of the winners. The schooner *Sadie*, out of San Francisco, put into Apra Harbor to get a doctor for the skipper. The young Masters Francisco and José de la Cruz are home from school in Manila. Paymaster Coyle gave a moonlight dance on the tennis-court. A court of equity for the island has been established. Private Rice, of the Marines, was appointed an insular patrolman. The transport *Sheridan* arrived with "one hundred tons of freight, including two thousand feet of pipe and Sub-Inspector Sanderson." A son is born to Carmen San Nicolas, wife of Guillermo Quintanilla.

Additional activity in the colony is denoted by announcements that:

> In action brought by the United States Naval Government, Vicente Dy-Dasco is found guilty of the theft of a bull, and must lie in the Presidio Correccional for six months and one day. Most of the schoolchildren of Yigo spent their vacation at Tarague Beach with their parents for the purpose of catching fish. The 40th Company of Marines offers to trade its mess-steward for a fairly good ball-player. The Agama Garage is open day and night;



"John, if We Walked on All Fours, We'd be Much More Vigorous and Healthy. The Upright Position Places Too Much Strain on the Back"

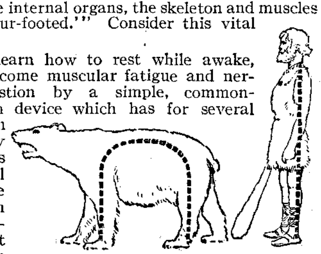
25 pounds excess weight-strain on your abdominal muscles will sap up your vitality and health.

Nature never intended that the delicately constructed internal organs which lie in the abdominal and pelvic cavities should be so inefficiently supported by the spinal vertebræ and abdominal muscles.

Professor G. E. Partridge, Ph.D., Lecturer in Clark University and author of "The Nervous Life," says:

"We need to recall that the upright position is a late acquirement in the race and indeed an anomaly in animal life. In many respects the body is but ill-suited to the upright position, whether standing or sitting, and some diseases can be traced to the mechanical disadvantages under which organs work in this position. * * * * The internal organs, the skeleton and muscles are still 'four-footed.'" Consider this vital fact.

You can learn how to rest while awake, how to overcome muscular fatigue and nervous exhaustion by a simple, common-sense health device which has for several years been tested by thousands of users in all parts of the world with wonderful results. That device is the



Upright position a disadvantage

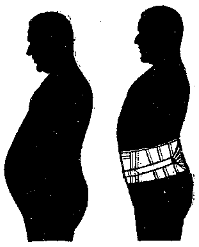
WEIL ABDOMINAL BELT

"The Muscle that Never Tires"

It reinforces the abdominal muscles and supports the weight of the organs in a normal manner, taking the strain off the back, spine, and abdomen so completely that almost instantly you feel a sense of new life, vigor and energy.

Give your tired, weak muscles a chance! Know what it is to feel the bounding, pulsing energy of perfect health, and the zest for life of the physically well.

Stop depending on drugs, diet and exercises for relief. Don't waste your vital energy. Use this mechanical muscle which never tires, never aches and never for one instant relaxes its strengthening, helping support



Try this Experiment

Loosen your clothes and then, while in a standing position, have someone place the left hand, with the fingers wide apart, firmly on the lower abdomen in a "lifting" position; at the same time place the right hand, with the fingers straight out but close together, against the small of the back, exerting the same "lift." Note the relief and the sense of vitalizing comfort which passes through the sensitive, burdened organs.

Surgeons and physicians have long recognized the benefits derived from manipulation and adjustment. The relief noted in the above experiment comes directly from the extra support given to the tired organs by the mere lifting of weight from the spine, back, abdomen and pelvis.

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"I feel ten years younger and would not go a day without it."

"My friends all comment on my improved carriage, better color and general physical appearance."

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weight ..... height .....

I agree to remit $3.50 or send back the belt in five days.

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Address........................

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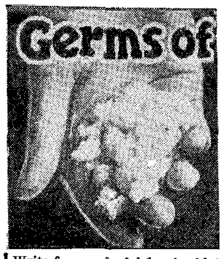

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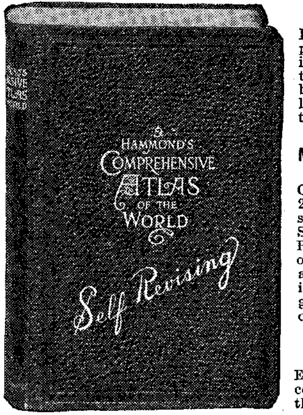

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WHAT A BILLION MEANS

IN the days of millions of men in the field for one nation or another, and fortunes at every hand amounting to multimillions, it is no longer startling to hear people speak of billions of this or that; the two-billion Congress startled no one but the Republican party. To the rest of the public it was hardly extraordinary. But a writer in the Los Angeles *Times*, wondering whether people really conceived how great a number they were handling, has been at some pains to set together a few illustrations of what a billion really means.

We understand readily that a billion is a thousand millions, and that a million is in turn a thousand thousands. But if it is applied to objects, it seems to pass almost beyond imagination. It is easy to think of a billion dollars as belonging to Mr. Rockefeller, but suppose it is a matter of time, remarks the writer. If we look into the question carefully, we shall see that since the birth of Christ, there have been but a few more than a billion of minutes! And along the same train of thought he continues:

> A minute is such a trifling measure of time and a dollar is such a small sum. Yet, since the beginning of the Christian era there have been but a few more than a billion minutes, and the silver dollars would plate the sides of every war-ship in our Navy.
>
> If Rockefeller, assuming that he possest a billion dollars, had his pile in silver dollars they would make a stack, piled as coins are ordinarily piled, 248 miles high. Set edge to edge these dollars would form a glittering ribbon from New York to Salt Lake City. To coin the dollars would require the use of 31,250 tons of silver and to haul them to the mint would call for 2,083 freight-cars, drawn by 104 locomotives. The combined length of the trains carrying this fortune would be in excess of fourteen miles.
>
> At an ordinary valuation of agricultural lands in the best farming sections of the country, a billionaire could buy a farm as large as the combined area of the States of New York, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire. If he could purchase land at $1 an acre, he could buy all the territory of the United States east of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.
>
> Pictures have often been drawn of the wealthiest man counting his hoard; but

he never counted it dollar by dollar. If he had the entire sum before him and could handle it as rapidly as his watch ticks—about $5 to the second—it would take him, working night and day, six years and four months to complete this task. If, of course, he worked on a union-labor scale, he would be just nineteen years on the job. In order to have it coined for this pastime the mint would have to work making dollars for thirty-two years without pause, day or night.

The speediest element with which the mind is acquainted is light, for we are not, it is claimed, yet certain of the speed of electricity. Light travels approximately at the rate of 186,000 miles a second, which, so far as earthly distances are concerned, is practically instantaneous. Yet, if a searchlight sufficiently powerful to cast its rays a billion miles into space were turned on from the earth it would not light up its objective point for more than two months afterward. If our sole illumination were a sun a billion miles away and the fire were suddenly extinguished we would see that sun for sixty-two days afterward, that length of time being required for the rush to the earth of the rays that were sent forth before its death.

A striking point is made by the statistician when he observes that we all comprehend the speed of the ordinary rifle-bullet, that is, about half a mile a second. Now, he supposes, if a rifle a billion miles away were shot at a man (granting that the bullet would carry the distance), the intended victim and all his descendants for twenty-four generations would have plenty of time to pack up their household goods and move to the other side of the world to dodge the bullet, for it would not arrive for eight hundred years.

Assuming the question of a railway-train on a straight track, we are told:

> If a railway-train, proceeding at the rate of a mile a minute, had been, at the dawn of the Christian era, started around the earth on a straight track, its object being to run 1,000,000,000 miles without stop, it would have been necessary for that train to circle the earth 40,000 times and it would not have come to the end of its journey until nearly New-year's eve, 1628—sixteen centuries after Christ was born. During its frantic flight it would have seen the Savior live and die; Rome rise, flourish, and decay; Britain discovered and vanquished by the Roman legions, and London and Paris built. It would have proceeded on its journey throughout the dark ages. It would have witnessed the birth of Columbus, the discovery of America, and have a couple of hundred years yet to continue.
>
> In the ordinary box of matches there are fifty sticks. If a consignment of 1,000,000,000 were ordered from the manufacturer, the boxes in which they were packed would make a pile 158 miles in height. Packed in freight-cars, they would fill twelve to the roofs. To box them alone, not to take into consideration the labor of making and labeling the boxes, 1,000 girls would be kept busy a month, working in eight-hour shifts.
>
> On the entire surface of the earth there are but a comparatively few more than 1,000,000,000 human beings. Yet science assures us that for untold ages they have been increasing with steady regularity.

$125,000,000 flowed into Baltimore in 1915 and 16

IN the past two years new and old industries immediately around the Baltimore harbor front have spent and are now spending sums aggregating $125,000,000.

This is permanent business, *not war time development.*

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Baltimore Sheet and Tinplate Company, 61 Broadway, New York
Standard Oil Company, 26 Broadway, New York
Baltimore Car and Foundry Company (Standard Steel Car Company), Pittsburgh, Pa.
Texas Oil Company, 17 Battery Place New York
Atlantic Refining Company, 310 Produce Exchange, New York
Central Foundry Company, 90 West Street, New York
Curtis Bay Chemical Company, 27 William Street, New York
Baltimore Copper Smelting and Refining Co., 120 Broadway, N. Y.
Raymond Concrete Pile Company, 140 Cedar Street, New York
U. S. Asphalt Refining Company, 90 West Street, New York
Maryland Steel Company, 61 Broadway, New York
Air Reduction Sales Company, 120 Broadway, New York
Linde Air Products Company, 42nd Street Bldg., New York

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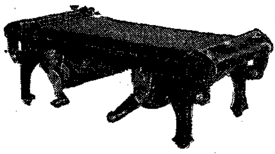

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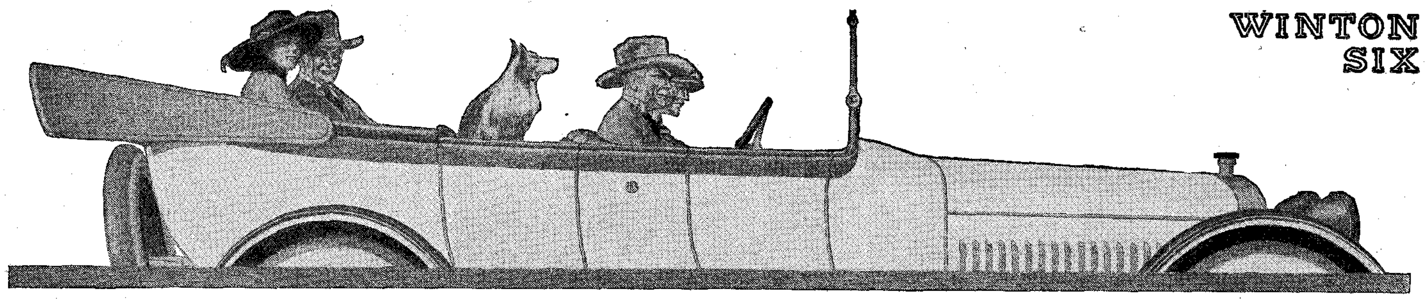

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SPICE OF LIFE

Mere Man.—"Did Fussleigh take his misfortune like a man?"

"Precisely. He blamed it all on his wife."—*Tit-Bits.*

Prominent.—HOKUS—"Is Harduppe pretty well known in your town?"

POKUS—"I should say he is. He's so well known he can't even borrow an umbrella."—*New York Times.*

Truthful.—"What is bread worth, to-day?" she asked, pointing to a loaf about the size of a biscuit.

"Worth about two cents, lady," responded the truthful grocer, "but we're charging ten."—*Puck.*

At the Tea.—TWO LADIES—"Do you believe in reincarnation?"

PRODIGAL SON—"Well, when I left here, twenty years ago, you girls were getting along toward thirty, and now I find you about eighteen."—*Life.*

Eyeball or Highball.—An old Scotsman was threatened with blindness if he did not give up drinking.

"Now, McTavish," said the doctor, "it's like this: You've either to stop the whisky or lose your eyesight, and you must choose."

"Ay, weel, doctor," said McTavish, "I'm an auld man noo, an' I was thinkin' I ha'e seen about everything worth seein'."—*Tit-Bits.*

Couldn't Qualify.—PEGGY—"Daddy, what did the Dead Sea die of?"

DADDY—"Oh, I don't know, dear."

PEGGY—"Daddy, where do the *Zeppelins* start from?"

DADDY—"I don't know."

PEGGY—"Daddy, when will the war end?"

DADDY—"I don't know."

PEGGY—"I say, Daddy, who made you an editor?"—*The Sketch.*

De Mortibus.—Upon the recent death in a Western town of a politician, who, at one time, served his country in a very high legislative place, a number of newspaper men were collaborating on an obituary notice.

"What shall we say of the former Senator?" asked one of the men.

"Oh, just put down that he was always faithful to his trust."

"And," queried a cynical member of the group, "shall we mention the name of the trust?"—*Puck.*

His Method.—Two Tommies were strolling idly along the street when they chanced to gaze into an attractive shop window.

Being soldiers, they both had an eye for a pretty girl, and there within the shop was a real winner.

"Sandy," whispered Mike, "shure, she's just the fairest colleen my eyes hiv iver rested on. It's mysilf that'll go in and buy something, an' perhaps she will have a smile for me."

His companion came from "ayont the Tweed," as his answer proved.

"I'll gang wi' ye," he said. "But, hoot, mon, ye neednae spend a bawbee. A' ye hev tae dae is tae ask her fur change o' a shillin'."—*Tit-Bits.*

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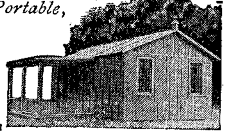

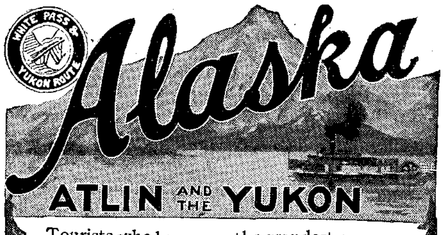

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The Awkward Age.—"Tommy, you're too old to cry."

"Yes, and I'm too young to have what I'm crying for."—*Punch Bowl.*

Catty.—GWENDOLYN—"I hear that Fanny Forty-odd is to be married. Who is the happy man?"

GRACE—"Why, her father."—*Puck*.

Fatal Error.—FIRST STEEL MAGNATE—"I see our shells passed the Government test."

SECOND STEEL MAGNATE—"Good heavens! Those shells were intended for a foreign Government."—*Life.*

Knew the Species.—DANNY THE DIP—"What did yer git in that house?"

CLEM THE CLIMBER—"Nothin', a lawyer lives there."

DANNY THE DIP—"Gee, that was a close shave! Did yer lose anything?"—*The Lamb.*

Oh!—MISTRESS—"And why did you leave your last situation?"

APPLICANT—"Shure, mum, I was discharged—"

MISTRESS—"Discharged! Ah, then, I'm afraid you won't suit me. What were you discharged for?"

APPLICANT—"For doing well, mum."

MISTRESS—"Why, what do you mean? Where was your last place?"

APPLICANT—"In the hospital!"—*Tit-Bits.*

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An Austrian Archduke, assaulted and
assailed,
Broke Belgium's barriers, by Britain
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—*John R. Edwards, in the New York Sun.*

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE EUROPEAN WAR

THE RETREAT IN THE WEST

March 15.—The British troops in the Ancre sector occupy German trenches on a front of two and a half miles south and east of Bapaume, and begin to envelop Péronne, London announces.

March 16.—London reports that the British advance on the Somme continues.

March 17.—An extended German retreat begins on the West front, reports London. The French and British armies advance without resistance for from two to four miles on a front of thirty-five miles. The British occupy Le Transloy and the Grand and Petit Achiet-le-Grand; the French hold Roye.

March 18.—Péronne is occupied. The German retreat continues on a front of one hundred miles, to a depth of twelve miles. The French take Noyon and Nesle. It is now certain, says London, that the Germans are evacuating the entire Noyon salient and are falling back to the "Line," twenty-five miles to the rear of their former positions.

March 19.—The British and French continue to advance on a one-hundred-mile front, reports London. The French go forward from five to ten miles, the British from two to eight. Two hundred and fifty towns and villages have been occupied and 1,300 square miles rewon by the Entente since this retreat commenced.

March 20.—The Entente advance on the West front continues, altho at a slower rate. Fourteen more villages, including the railroad junction of Tergnier, are occupied. German armies are devastating the country on the line of their retreat.

March 21.—The German retreat almost reaches the "Hindenburg Line" and the armies are in touch about five miles from St. Quentin. Fifty-one villages are occupied by the Allies. There is increased patrol activity in Arras, announces London.

ITALIAN FRONT

March 16.—Austrians penetrate an Italian trench, but are driven out at night, says Rome.

March 17.—Rome announces that Austrian patrols are repulsed at many points.

March 21.—Austrians attack the Costabella line after a heavy bombardment with gas-shells, but are repulsed, announces Rome.

EASTERN FRONTS

Macedonia

March 15.—London reports an advance of 1,000 yards on a two-mile front near Doiran in the Macedonian theater.

March 16.—Berlin admits that the French win some local successes west of Monastir on the Macedonian front.

March 17.—The British continue to advance in Macedonia, and occupy a railroad station, admits Berlin.

March 20.—French troops in Macedonia capture Hill 1248, two towns, and take 1,200 prisoners after a five-day assault, claim dispatches from London.

Turkish Campaign

March 16.—General Maude reports to London that the Turkish Army in

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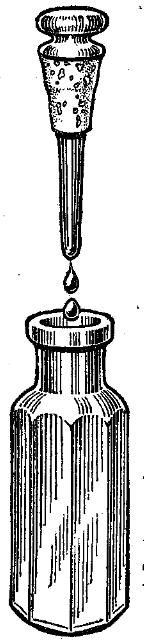

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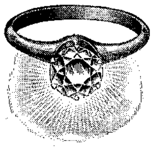

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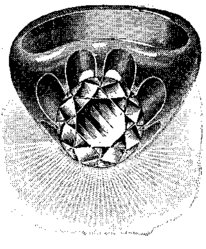

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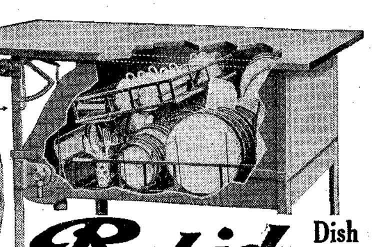

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Mesopotamia is divided and in precipitate retreat.

March 18.—London announces three serious Turkish defeats. General Maude routs one Turkish army on the Tigris and pursues the stragglers fifty miles beyond Bagdad. In Persia the Russians cut off one army, and are twenty miles from the Mesopotamian border, threatening the Turkish rear. The Russian army in Armenia reports a Turkish defeat, and occupies the important city of Van.

March 19.—General Maude routs the Turkish army on the Diala, driving them toward the Russians, announces the British War-Office.

March 21.—London announces that the Russian Army crosses the Mesopotamian frontier, another Arabian sheik rises against the Turks, and that the Turkish army at Aden is cut off from its base.

GENERAL

March 17.—London reports an air-raid on Kent, about eighty miles from London. Bombs were dropt without doing any damage.

The *Zeppelin L-39* is shot down near Compiègne, forty-five miles from Paris, reports the French War-Office. All the crew are killed.

Captain Guynemer brings down three German aeroplanes in one day, raising his total to thirty-four, says Paris.

March 18.—During the week sixteen British ships of over 1,600 tonnage, and eight under, were sunk by *U*-boats. Nineteen vessels were unsuccessfully attacked, says the British Admiralty.

March 19.—The German Admiralty reports the sinking of 116,000 gross tons of shipping in the barred zone since the first of March.

The Dutch steamer *Selien*, carrying supplies for the Belgian Relief Commission, is shelled by a German submarine. Three officers and five men take to a life-boat and are drowned, says London.

London announces that in a German naval raid on Ramsgate a British destroyer was torpedoed.

March 20.—A French battle-ship is sunk by a *U*-boat, says Berlin.

March 21.—Reuter reports serious riots in Berlin over food-shortage. Frontier regiments are sent for to maintain order.

FOREIGN

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

March 15.—The revolution in Russia is a complete success, reports Petrograd, after censoring all Russian news for three days. The members of the Duma, led by President Michael Rodzianko, refused to dissolve when ordered to do so by the Czar's ukase. The uprising begins with minor food-riots and labor-strikes, and rapidly wins over the soldiers stationed in Petrograd. The Czar abdicates the throne for himself and his small son, and it is said to have been offered the Grand Duke Michael by the Duma. The former pro-German Ministry has been thrown into prison and an entirely new Cabinet appointed. The new revolutionary provisional Government pledges itself to conduct the war vigorously.

March 16.—Petrograd reports that Grand Duke Michael has abdicated. The Government is vested in a Council of Ministers, chosen from the Duma. This Council pledges complete religious liberty and freedom of speech, political

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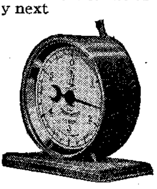

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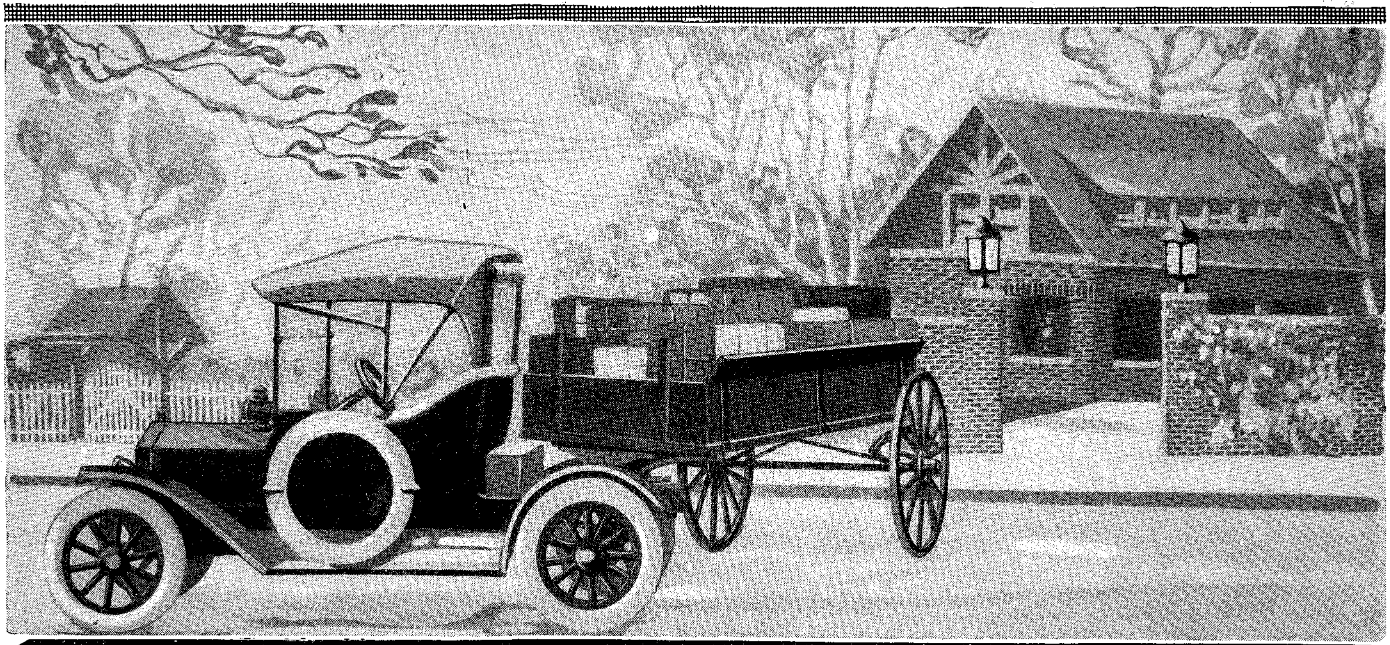

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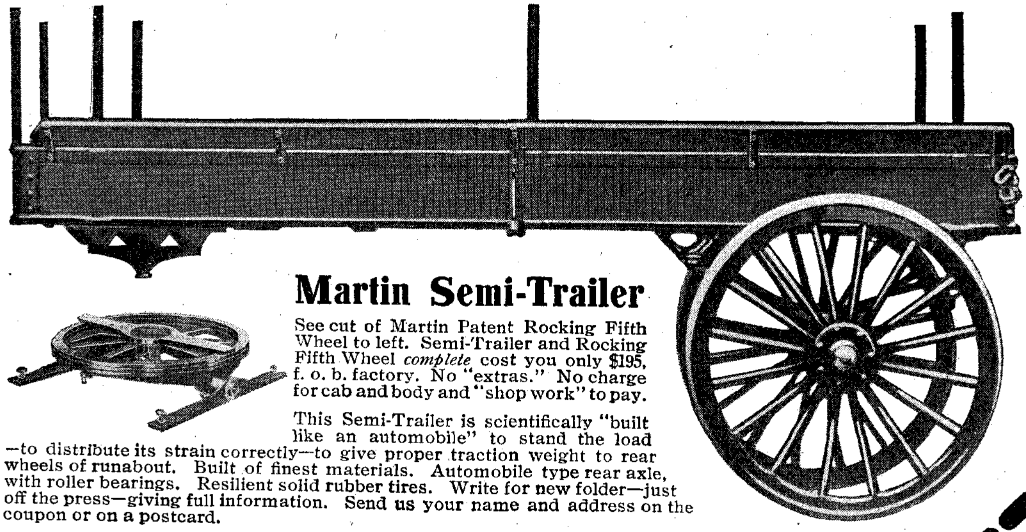

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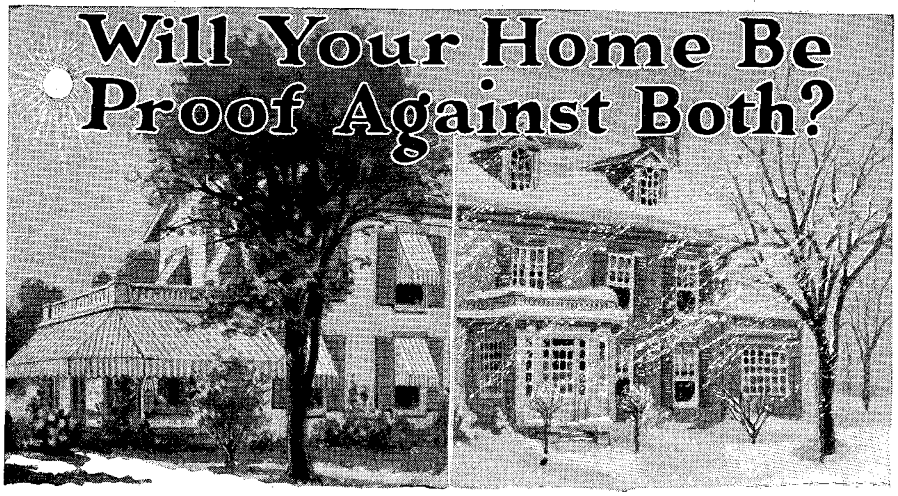
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amnesty, universal suffrage, and promises to prepare and convene a Constitutional Assembly based on universal suffrage, which will determine the form of the new Government.

Reuter's news agency reports that Great Britain, France, and Italy recognize the provisional Russian Government.

March 17.—The Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch accepts the throne. He declares that he does so only with the consent of the Russian people, and not until they establish by a plebiscite a new form of government and new fundamental laws. In the meantime, he requests the people to submit to the provisional Government, reports the semiofficial Petrograd Telegraphic Agency.

March 18.—The Russian armies in the field have enthusiastically supported the new Government, reports Petrograd through London.

The Holy Synod supports the "Government Constitute" and removes the Czar's chair from the conference-room, announces Petrograd.

The entire fleet and the fortresses of Viborg and Sveaborg, which have been holding out for the Czar, join the Government Constitute, announces London. Copenhagen reports that large quantities of grain have reached Petrograd and prices are again normal.

Foreign Minister Miliukoff informs Russian diplomats that Russia will stay in the war to the end.

March 19.—A manifesto issued by the Russian Government Constitute pledges equality for all and extends freedom to all exiles.

According to the Russian correspondent of *The Times*, the new Government decides that no Romanoff can head the Russian Army.

March 20.—American Ambassador Francis reports that absolute quiet prevails in Petrograd and throughout Russia. There is no opposition to the Government Constitute, but whether there will be a republic or a constitutional monarchy is still uncertain, he says.

March 21.—Foreign Minister Miliukoff officially notifies the Allies of the abdication of Nicholas II., and the Government Constitute is unofficially recognized by the Entente Ambassadors, declares the London *Times*.

Premier Lvoff announces complete quiet in Russia. General political amnesty is proclaimed in a ukase, and the Finnish Constitution and Diet are confirmed, reports London.

The Russian Government Constitute orders the Czar and his consort brought to the palace at Tsarskoe Selo, where they shall reside till further orders, says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent.

GENERAL

March 15.—Paris announces that Admiral Lacaze, Minister of Marine in the French Cabinet, is appointed Minister of War to succeed Gen. Louis Lyautey.

March 16.—Rumors reach El Paso that General Obregon, former Minister of War, is joining a revolutionary coalition against Carranza.

March 17.—The French Cabinet, headed by Premier Aristide Briand, resigns, says Paris.

There is a food-shortage in Denmark owing to the interruption of trade with America, reports Copenhagen. The bread card-system will go into effect April 1.

March 19.—The French inhabitants of the villages lately under German control say they would have starved had it not been for American aid, reports Paris.

Paris announces that a new French Cabinet has been formed, headed by Premier Alexandre Ribot.

March 20.—The British Imperial Council holds its first meeting in London. All the colonies save Australia are represented.

Irish Nationalists in Parliament, led by Mr. Dillon, threaten to oppose the Government unless the court-martial proceedings during the Sinn-Fein uprising are published.

Berlin reports via London that Phillip Scheidemann, Socialist leader in the Reichstag, demands Prussian election reforms, pointing to the example of Russia.

The Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* admits the Russian revolution has strengthened the cause of the Entente.

DOMESTIC

THE CRISIS WITH GERMANY

March 16.—Ambassador Gerard replies to New York City's welcome by urging the United States to prepare for war.

March 18.—Three American steamships, the *City of Memphis*, the *Illinois*, and the *Vigilancia*, are sunk by German submarines. The vessels were manned almost entirely by Americans, and twenty-two men are still missing. The *Vigilancia* was sunk unwarned. The two others were in ballast, returning to the United States.

March 19.—Plymouth reports that fifteen men, some of them Americans, were drowned when the *Vigilancia* was sunk yesterday.

President Wilson gives orders to the Navy to prepare for action, and requests Secretary Daniels to use the emergency fund to hasten the construction of submarine-chasers.

Major-General Barry suspends the demobilization of the National Guard in the Central Department until further orders.

Seven interned German seamen from the commerce-raiders *Kronprinz Wilhelm* and *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* attempt to make their escape, but all except two are recaptured.

The Massachusetts legislature passes an emergency defense appropriation of $1,000,000.

March 20.—Washington officials are said to be of the opinion that a state of war exists between Germany and the United States in spite of the technicality of armed neutrality. The Cabinet is reported to be in favor of an immediate call for Congress and the formal declaration of war.

Six leading munitions-manufacturers are appointed by the Council for National Defense to prepare standards and devise methods for the supply of munitions.

Secretary McAdoo announces that the War-Risk Bureau will insure cargoes to European countries more generally. This means, it is said, that the ban on shipments of conditional contraband, munitions only excepted, is to be removed.

Secretary Daniels convenes the General Board of the Navy, and discusses plans for the cooperation of the Navy with the Entente.

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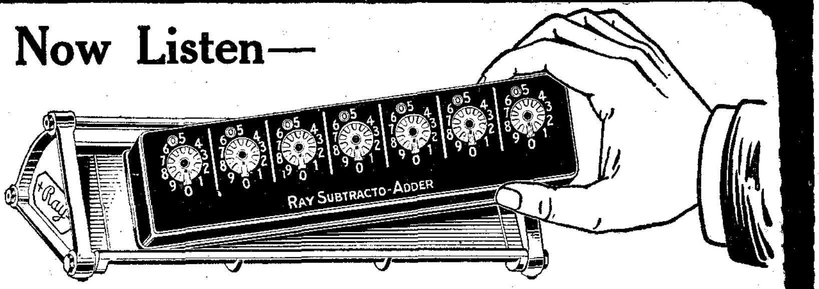

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The Coward Shoe is as considerate of your health and your comfort as an old friend. It is made with due regard for Nature's lines, and by allowing perfect freedom to all foot muscles gives very material comfort to those who stand or walk much.

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Sold Nowhere Else

JAMES S. COWARD
262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(Near Warren St.)
Mail Orders Filled **Send for Catalog**

No hands can wash so clean as this

One Hour

ONLY 60 minutes for a good sized washing!—when you use a Thor Electric Washing Machine. All the rest of the day to yourself. Time to read—make calls—receive friends—or do anything else. Washday turned into play day. No hand redness. No fatigue.

Not a rub! You don't even have a wash board. Daintiest linens, finest laces, sheerest garments, all made absolutely clean—and no wear! Costs only two cents an hour for electricity.

Thor

Electric Washing Machine

Just push a button—and the Thor starts washing. Wrings, too. Makes clothes white as snow, and they last six times as long. Find out about this wonder working machine right now. Use it wherever there is electricity. If you live on a farm or in a town without electric lights and have your own electric system, we will furnish special motor to run the Thor.

Easy Payments

Any Thor dealer will sell you a machine for a small amount down. Then easy monthly payments.

Send the Coupon

Get our big 48-page book. All about the special offer. Tells how you can positively save the drudgery of washday. There's no doubt about it. Mail the coupon today—now.

Hurley Machine Co.
Dept. 9403—29 South Clinton St., Chicago
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Manufacturers also of THOR Electric Ironing Machines and THOR Electric Vacuum Cleaners

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You may send me your big 48-page book. Also name of the nearest Thor dealer.

Name.........................

Address.............................

Name of your Electric Dealer..........

agree to supply the Army and Navy with forty-five million pounds of copper at less than half the market price.

March 21.—President Wilson calls a special session of Congress for April 2, two weeks in advance of the date originally set, "to receive a communication concerning grave matters of national policy which should be taken immediately under consideration."

American destroyers leave port under sealed orders. According to Secretary Daniels, nothing must be printed on their whereabouts for the present.

March 21.—American journalists in Berlin are warned that Germany expects war with the United States within forty-eight hours, say dispatches from Amsterdam to London.

Albert Sander and Karl Wunnenberg plead guilty of plotting here to establish a German spy system in England.

Secretary Daniels announces that women may enroll in the Navy as nurses and clerks.

Germany and Austria-Hungary refuse a safe conduct to American ships delivering relief supplies to destitute Americans and Syrians in Beirut. Turkey has given such a pledge.

THE THREATENED STRIKE

March 15.—The nation-wide railroad strike is imminent, as a peace parley between the managers and the "Big Four" Brotherhoods is held without result.

March 16.—President Wilson appeals to both sides in the railroad controversy, asking them to adjust their differences, and the strike is postponed forty-eight hours.

March 17.—Trainmen quit work at many points, as they are not informed of the forty-eight-hour postponement. The mediators persuade the managers to agree that if the Supreme Court upholds the Adamson Law, it shall be interpreted according to the Brotherhoods' construction of it.

March 18.—In view of the impending war-crisis, the railroad managers grant all the demands of the men. Four hundred thousand trainmen gain the eight-hour day, and maintain the present wage-schedule and rate of overtime.

March 19.—The constitutionality of the Adamson Law is upheld in the Supreme Court by a vote of 5 to 4. The decision fixes a basic eight-hour day in computing wage-scales on interstate roads, holds that Congress has the right in emergency to fix wages and hours, and by the same principle the Court decides that employees engaged in interstate trade are public servants, and that they may be compelled by Congress to arbitrate their disputes with the roads.

GENERAL

March 15.—The Senate confirms the nomination of Dr. Cary T. Grayson to the office of Medical Director of the Navy, with rank of Rear-Admiral.

March 17.—John M. Studebaker, manufacturer of carriages and automobiles, dies in his home in Indiana at the age of eighty-four.

March 20.—The United States rejects Carranza's peace-plan. Mexico proposed to end the European War by placing an embargo on shipments of munitions.

Prompt.—"Oh, I wish the Lord had made me a man!"
"He did, I'm the man."—*Life.*

This Sport Is a "Par" Golfer

He tags after his Daddy

HE'S the youngest shooter of the famous

Burke Golf Clubs

(*Harry Vardon Likes 'em*)

and he can probably put it over any golfer going (Catch-as-Catch-Can).

Burke Golf Clubs are the best clubs that can be bought. There are sizes to fit men and women—girls and boys—and very small children. If you are thinking of "taking up Golf," we would have you know that there is as much in the balance or construction of the club itself as in your efforts to hit the ball.

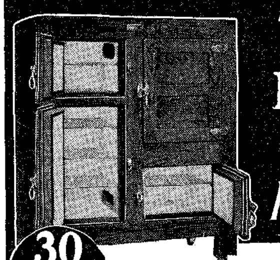
Harry Vardon, The Best Golfer of Them All, Selected Us To Make His Clubs—and He *Should Know*

Harry Vardon also wrote for us an interesting booklet on "The Selection of Golf Clubs." We can't afford to send it *free*, but if you will send us 40c and your dealer's name, we will not only send you *that*, but our own two-color catalog as well.

BURKE GOLF COMPANY
47 Manning Street Newark, Ohio

Mr. Bogey Player:—The easiest way to play Par Golf is to gradually replace your old clubs with Burkes. Burkes are so delicately hung they iron out the petty annoyances of your game and let you come into your own **quickly.**

WRITE FOR THIS BOOK on Home Refrigeration



30 DAYS' HOME TRIAL

It's Free

Thirty-six pages devoted to money-saving, health-protecting facts on this important subject. Tells what to look for and what to avoid in selecting a refrigerator. Tells all about the

MONROE
Solid Porcelain Refrigerator

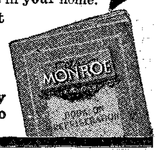
A handsome, expertly built, lifetime refrigerator that *will earn its price several times over in savings on ice bills,* food waste, repair bills, time and labor.

Famous for its beautiful snow-white food compartments of **one-piece, genuine porcelain ware over an inch thick,** with every corner rounded. They are clean and **stay** clean. Endorsed by Good Housekeeping Institute and Executive Committee, National Housewives' League. A "Monroe" should be in **your** home.

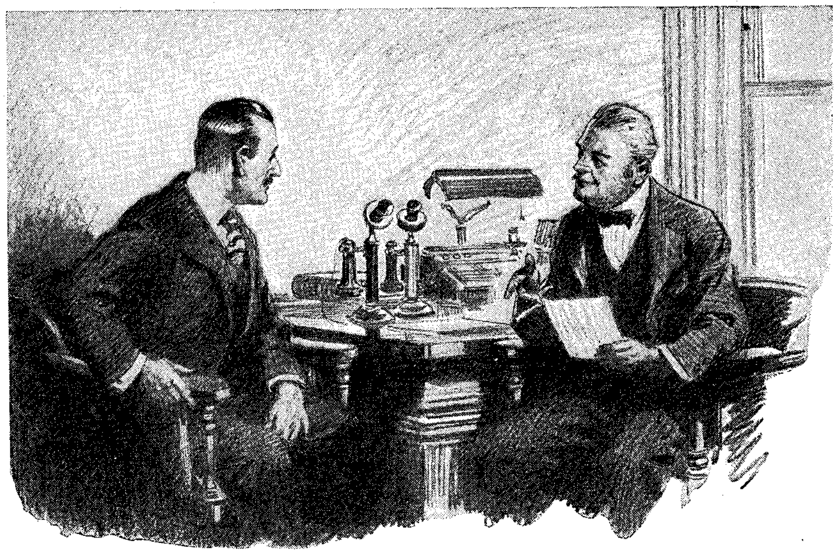
Not sold in stores—shipped direct from factory—freight prepaid—monthly payments if desired.

Write for book **today!**

Monroe Refrigerator Company
124 Benson St. Lockland, Ohio



"But," said the railroad president to the government auditor, "haven't you forgotten something?"



THE auditor, representing the United States Government, had been making a valuation of the entire railway system.

He had figured the cost of replacing its tracks; the value of its engines and cars and terminals; the value of its franchises and rights of way and good will.

He gathered the figures together and laid them on the railway president's desk.

"But," said the president, "haven't you forgotten something?"

"I think not," the auditor answered.

"How about our employees?" the president asked. "Have you valued them?"

The auditor was nettled. "Of course not," he replied, "why should I?"

"We have been more than sixty years in building that force," the president responded. "We should have to spend millions of dollars to replace it. Our employees are the most valuable asset we have."

Your employees also are *your* most valuable asset

It has taken you years to gather them together and train them. To replace them would be costly, if not impossible.

You can insure your buildings and raw materials; you *have* insured them.

Have you thought of insuring your men and women.

You *can* insure their enthusiasm and their loyalty. You *can*, by a group insurance policy, covering them all, give them a powerful added reason for wanting to remain permanently in your employ.

The largest, most successful employers in the country have looked ahead.

In these days of prosperity and large earnings they have taken out group insurance policies covering all their employees.

Your company belongs side by side with successful, far-seeing leaders like these.

Prudential

Group Insurance

Founded by JOHN F. DRYDEN
THE PRUDENTIAL HAS THE STRENGTH OF GIBRALTAR
Pioneer of Industrial Insurance in America

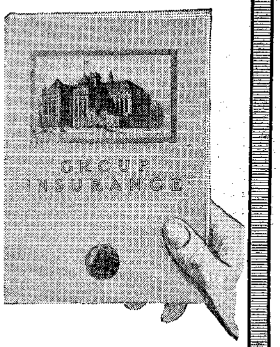
At least send for this worth-while booklet

AN investment in good will which is important enough to appeal to the greatest executives in the country deserves your investigation, at least.

We have prepared a booklet on group insurance. There is a copy for you, waiting your request.

We shall be glad to have a letter from you, asking us specific questions about group insurance—questions that will demand a special, personal letter.

But ask for the Booklet, *at least.*



The Prudential Insurance Company of America

Incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey

FORREST F. DRYDEN, President **Home Office, NEWARK, N. J.**

ESTABLISHED 1865

We Have Available Choice

Chicago Investments

Netting 5½% and 6%

These offerings include bonds of $100, $500 and $1,000 denominations, secured in every case by first mortgage upon well-located property of ample earning power to safeguard interest and principal.

Our recommendation is further based on:

- Fifty-one years' experience of this house in successfully handling Chicago investments.
- Conservative appraisements by our own experts.
- Outright purchase of securities which we, in turn, offer to investors.

Write for Circular No. 978R.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.
(ESTABLISHED 1865)
10 South La Salle St.
Chicago

ESTABLISHED 1865

INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

STRIKING LAPSES AND BORROWINGS IN LIFE INSURANCE

ELMER E. RITTENHOUSE, in a recent address on the present era as an era of great extravagance, gave some striking figures as to the number of lapsed and surrendered policies that come into the experience of the large life-insurance companies and as to the extraordinary totals of loans they have made on policies in recent years. While the life-insurance business is "a great thrift-promoting institution," its operations disclose evidence of gross extravagance and improvidence among large numbers of people. Even after a person has had himself insured, it is far too often a great task to prevail upon him to stay insured. The same improvident tendency, so prevalent among us, induces many already insured to let their policies lapse or to abandon their insurance altogether. While some of these lapses are due to financial reverses, the most of them are cases where the practise of real economy would have prevented loss. Following is a table presented by Mr. Rittenhouse to show the new business written and the old business lost by lapses and surrenders during the past thirty years by the companies that make reports to the New York State Insurance Department:

Year	*New Insurance Written, Millions*	*Insurance Lost by Lapse and Surrender, Millions*	*Ratio Loss to New Insurance, Per Cent.*
1885	$327	$123	37.6
1890	726	240	33.1
1895	769	418	54.4
1900	1,230	425	34.6
1905	1,562	644	41.2
1910	1,363	514	37.7
1915	1,928	818	42.4

In his comments on these figures, Mr. Rittenhouse notes that extraordinary progress in American life insurance has been made "in spite of the fact that in many years, owing to the lapsing habit, it had to advance three steps to get ahead two." In some years the increase was "cut in half by the same cause." An estimate shows that it "cost policy-holders over twenty-eight million dollars to put on the books the 818 million dollars of insurance which they voluntarily abandoned in 1915."

Another impressive evidence of "the tendency of people to succumb to the temptation to withdraw and spend savings which they have deposited" was shown by Mr. Rittenhouse in "the extraordinary increase in the money borrowed by policy-holders from their insurance reserves during recent years." Following is a table which relates to all American companies:

Year	*Loans to Policy-holders*	*Per Cent. of Loans to Reserves*
1890	$19,903,242	3.0
1895	35,524,530	3.6
1900	88,500,575	6.1
1905	225,568,149	9.8
1910	495,099,854	15.4
1915	779,158,909	17.9

Mr. Rittenhouse remarks that in thus withdrawing their reserves, policy-holders have in effect been borrowing from the widow and orphan. Only about 10 per cent. of these loans are ever repaid, and, therefore, must be deducted from the insurance money when the claim is paid. Other points made by Mr. Rittenhouse in his address were these:

"The amount spent annually by our people for automobiles would give every married woman in the United States, rich and poor alike, $1,000 of life-insurance protection. The money saved from a 30 per cent. reduction in the yearly consumption of intoxicating drinks, tobacco, jewelry, and confectionery, would give every married woman in the United States $2,000 of life-insurance protection. The total amount spent annually for intoxicating drinks would buy each married woman in the United States, $3,500 of life insurance. Every insurable adult person in the United States could have an average of $1,000 of life insurance by saving the price of a daily ten-cent cigar.

In spite of these facts it remains true that, with the possibility for almost any man to make a living and save something out of it in this country, "we have an excessive number of people who are living up to their entire earnings; many living beyond their means and mortgaging their future earning power in the pursuit of pleasure and luxury." Men in this country "have a horror of being charged with stinginess or miserliness." And so, to guard against the humiliating disgrace of being accused of conserving their earnings, they "freely dissipate the fruits of their labor." When the inevitable day of reckoning comes, and they are minus earning power, "their pride and independence is suddenly changed to humiliation and dependence upon others for their daily bread." The result is that "scattered throughout the homes of our land, from miserable shacks to humble and pretentious cottages and dwellings, and even in mansions, are thousands of dependent people who have passed out of their earning period financially helpless." With all our wealth, pride, and independence, we have "a large number of men who are willing to leave their families to eat the bread of charity from the reluctant hands of relatives or of the State rather than to practise a little economy for future protection."

ERIE'S BETTERMENTS SINCE 1901

President Underwood, of the Erie Railroad, recently prepared an interesting statement as to what his road has spent for betterments since 1901. In 1916, he said, the net income of the road was over $6,000,000, notwithstanding expenditures for maintenance of equipment exceeded those for 1915 by more than $3,000,000. The larger expenditures for 1916 were made "in order to increase the efficiency and capacity of the road's equipment and to better enable it to handle its largely increased and growing business, which required that all its equipment be made available for use." Notwithstanding this expenditure, the company's debit balance for hire of freight-cars in 1916 was over $1,300,000 in excess of such debit balance for 1915, "largely owing to the congestion of terminals and yards—particularly in the East—in connection with the unusual difficulties in handling export freight, which conditions are regarded as temporary and

$2,000,000

First Mortgage 6% Serial Bonds

(Safeguarded Under the Straus Plan)

Secured by

Huntington, Green and Maryland Hotels

Pasadena, Cal.

(Owned and Operated by California Hotel Co.)

Dated March 15th, 1917. Interest Coupons due May 1st and November 1st.
Principal and Interest Payable at the office of S. W. Straus & Co., Inc.
Denominations $5,000, $1,000 and $500. Trustee, Mr. S. W. Straus.

SECURITY—The land and buildings comprising the Huntington, Green and Maryland Hotels, Pasadena, California. These three hotels are owned and operated by the California Hotel Co., and form one of the most firmly established, most popular, and most profitable hotel properties in the United States, known all over the country.

LOCATION—Pasadena is one of the nation's garden spots and a mecca for thousands of visitors to California each year, assuring constant patronage of these hotels.

VALUATION—Our valuation of the property, based on appraisals by several banks and independent real estate experts, is $4,287,000, more than double the amount of the bonds.

EARNINGS—Based on past profits, we estimate the annual net earnings of the three hotels on a conservative basis at $445,000, nearly four times the greatest annual interest charge.

SERIAL MATURITIES—The bonds mature in annual serial installments in one to ten years.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS—The issuing corporation must deposit each month one-twelfth of the current year's interest charge, to pay the semi-annual coupons. On February, March and April 1st, it must deposit one-third of the year's serial principal requirement. Thus a sinking fund is maintained to assure prompt payment of both principal and interest.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX—The mortgagor covenants to pay the normal federal income tax.

We offer the bonds with our unqualified recommendation as a thoroughly safeguarded investment for the funds of institutions and individuals. Orders may be telegraphed or cabled at our expense.

Price, Par and Accrued Interest

Write for Circular No. D-717

S.W.STRAUS & CO.

Established 1882 Incorporated 1905

NEW YORK
150 Broadway

CHICAGO
Straus Building

DETROIT
Penobscot Building

MINNEAPOLIS
Loeb Arcade Building

SAN FRANCISCO
Crocker Building

CINCINNATI
Mercantile Library Building

KANSAS CITY
Republic Building

Thirty-five years without loss to any investor

Our Service

Its Distinctive Features

No. 1—Resources

Possessing ample resources, we are able at all times to select, purchase and maintain a wide list of bonds whose distinctive qualities meet every investment requirement.

There are many obvious advantages to the investor who makes his choice from an extensive list of bonds selected with discrimination.

Send for April Circular D-57.

The National City Company

National City Bank Building, New York

CORRESPONDENT OFFICES

PHILADELPHIA, PA. 1421 Chestnut Street
BOSTON, MASS. 55 Congress Street
PITTSBURGH, PA. Farmers Bank Building
CHICAGO, ILL. 137 So. La Salle Street
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. 424 California Street
BALTIMORE, MD. Munsey Building
ALBANY, N.Y. Douw Building
CLEVELAND, O. Guardian Building
ST. LOUIS, MO. Bank of Commerce Bldg.
LOS ANGELES, CAL. Hibernian Building
WILKES-BARRE, PA. Miners Bank Building
BUFFALO, N. Y. Marine Bank Building
DETROIT, MICH. Dime Bank Building
KANSAS CITY, MO. Republic Building
SEATTLE, WASH. Hoge Building
WASHINGTON, D. C.—741 15th Street, N. W.
LONDON, ENG.—3 Lombard Street

6%

SOUND FIRST MORTGAGES

We pay 6% Secured by Oklahoma Farms worth three times the value of the loan. The demand for these first mortgages in unsettled times indicates their unusual stability. First Mortgages do not shrink in value—they are safe and sure. Interest always paid date it is due. **Over $1,000,000 loaned and not a single cent lost to any investor or a single foreclosure sale made.** Isn't a first mortgage the right investment for you? Write for booklet describing methods, and lists of loans from $300 to $10,000.

AURELIUS-SWANSON CO., Inc.
31 State National Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

4 to 5½%

Safe and Sure

Pays better than a Government bond and just as safe. Accepted by Government as security for Postal Savings Bank deposits. No income tax. *Write for Booklet* F, *"Bonds of Our Country," FREE.*

NEW FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Dept. 6 **Columbus, Ohio**

THE $50 or $60 a year, which one may earn by investing $1,000, to some people seems of *small consequence. It is actually of* great consequence, because to earn it one must accumulate the principal.

The man who considers the $50 or $60 annual interest of small consequence may waste the principal and have nothing at the end of the year.

The man who properly estimates the value of the comparatively small dividend will at the end of the year have both his dividend and principal.

So, as a method of accumulating the principal, more than to earn the dividend or interest, open an account with us now and start buying standard securities by the Partial Payment Method.

Send for Booklet No. 33

HARRIS, WINTHROP & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange
The Rookery, Chicago 15 Wall Street, New York

Income Assured—Principal Safe

MUNICIPAL BONDS

The family income secured by Municipal Bonds brings a decided feeling of contentment and safety.

Municipal Bonds are safe, dependable, convenient, readily marketable, and free from Federal Income Tax. We offer them in $1,000, $500 and $100 amounts yielding 4 to 5⅛ per cent.

The house of William R. Compton Company, with its extensive facilities, resources and experience, is ready to act as your Investment Banker. Conservatism and protection of patrons' interests are foremost considerations with us.

An interesting booklet, L-3—"The Premier Investment," is ready to mail you. Ask for it.

William R. Compton Company

New York
14 Wall Street
Chicago
105 S. La Salle Street

Municipal Bonds
"Over a Quarter Century in this Business"

St. Louis
408 Olive Street
Cincinnati
102 Union Trust Bldg.

should be relieved in part during the current year."

Having presented these figures, Mr. Underwood proceeded to set forth what the road has done in betterments since 1901. It actually has expended in fifteen years, "in improving the physical property of the company, including double-tracking, improvement of grades and alinement, additional tracks and sidings, new equipment, etc., chargeable to capital," a sum in excess of $119,000,000. During the same time the net debt in the hands of the public increased only about $66,890,000, or about 56 per cent. of the amount expended for capital improvement. The balance of funds expended on the property "was derived from surplus income, substantially all of which has for many years been devoted to additions and improvements, and for the purchase of equipment." As to results, Mr. Underwood said:

"These expenditures have resulted in giving the company a line having the lowest grades on east-bound traffic of any of the roads operating between tide-water and the western gateways at Pittsburg, Buffalo, and the Ohio State line, and have made possible the increase in revenue freight-train load from 375 tons in 1901 to 698 tons in 1916. This increased efficiency resulted in the moving in 1916 of freight-traffic yielding a revenue of $57,104,902 with 13,988,697 freight-train miles (or $4.08 revenue per train-mile), as compared with the movement in 1901 of freight-traffic yielding a revenue of $29,284,996 with 13,300,036 freight-train miles (or $2.20 revenue per train-mile). During the period from 1902 to 1916 gross revenue has increased from about $41,000,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, to over $74,000,000 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1916, or more than 80 per cent., while the revenue train-mileage increased but slightly over 12 per cent."

AS TO SOME OF THE STANDARD RAILS

A reader of *The Wall Street Journal*, owning some shares of Northern Pacific, bought in 1910 at 136, and some Great Northern preferred, bought at 124, recently asked the editor if in his judgment it "would be desirable to lower the average by buying Northern Pacific around 104 and Great Northern around 113." The editor replied that in his opinion it "would be safe and prudent from an investment standpoint to buy more of these stocks at the present lower levels, but, on general principles, it would be well to diversify one's investments." As to diversification, he said:

"To that end you would do well to consider the stocks of well-established and well-managed roads in other parts of the country. At 103 and 113 Northern Pacific and Great Northern yield, as 7 per cent. stocks, 6.8 per cent. and 6.2 per cent., respectively, on the investment. Chesapeake & Ohio, which may be regarded as on a 4 per cent. basis, at 59 yields 6.8 per cent.; Baltimore & Ohio may be expected to continue to pay not less than 5 per cent. on par and yields 6.6 per cent. on a price of 76; Southern Pacific is well able to maintain its 6 per cent. rate and at 93 yields 6.5 per cent. Pennsylvania, one of the best investments among the rails, sells at $54 per $50 share and yields 5.6 per cent. Union Pacific, paying 8 per cent., sells at 135, and Atchison, paying 6 per cent., with a fair prospect of a higher rate, sells at 102, both of these yielding 5.9 per cent., with Illinois Central yielding practically the same. Chicago & North Western at

116, paying 7 per cent. and with a long record for regular dividend payments, yields 6 per cent. New York Central sells at 96, pays 5 per cent., yields 5.2 per cent. on the investment, earned 17.5 per cent. on its stock in 1916, and is not unlikely to pay 6 per cent. on par when the railroad horizon clears somewhat."

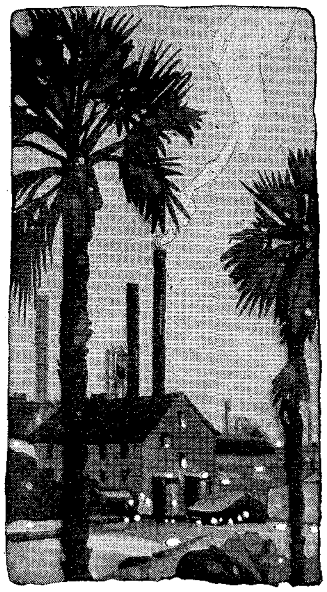
THE RISE IN RUSSIAN CREDIT AFTER THE REVOLUTION

Within a few hours of the overthrow of the Czar and his ministers, a notable result was the rise in Russian exchange in this country and of Russian national credit. Jacob H. Schiff, the famous Jewish banker of New York, in response to an inquiry from the New York *Evening Post*, declared that he was "quite convinced that, with the certainty of the development of the country's enormous resources, which, with the shackles removed from a great people, would follow present events, Russia would before long take rank financially among the most favored nations in the money markets of the world."

Elsewhere in financial circles the revolution was accepted as having at once brought a stimulus to dealings in ruble exchange and considerable relief to bankers who had been worrying for some time about Russia's credit. Business men and bankers, according to the New York *Times Annalist*, "had known for weeks that all was not well behind the barriers of silence along the borders of the late Czar's realms." Russia had not been paying her bills "with the promptness of early months of the war," and this, in spite of the fact that Russian balances in New York were known to be "substantial." All this indicated that it was not that Russia "could not liquidate many pressing obligations," but that officials "were not receiving directions from Petrograd to pay out money." Only a day before news came of the uprising rubles suddenly turned strong under active buying. Nothing was known in banking quarters as to the reason. It was evident only that the situation, whatever it was, had caused better feeling. The advance continued briskly. The check rate was at 28.15 cents per ruble when dispatches arrived telling of the revolution. The day before quotations were as low as 27.70, which was the lowest of the year. The writer in *The Annalist* presented other interesting facts connected with this matter:

> "London buying was said to have absorbed the greater part of ruble offerings on Wednesday, indicating presumably that news of the Russian developments was known in the British center fully twenty-four hours before the wireless message from Berlin reached New York. English bankers continued to buy during the balance of the week, and the result was to close rubles at the top quotation, the figure being 28.45 cents for checks. If the real situation could be learned here, it is possible that traces of more anxiety over Russian finances previous to the revolt would be uncovered than there were imagined by the financial district generally. Russia has big contracts for supplies in the hands of manufacturers, including shells, clothing, and other goods for the armies. The actual result was just the opposite from that which caused worry. The cabled statements of the Duma leaders indicated that the war was to be prest with greater vigor than before, and as the Duma's personnel was substantially the same as that which voted the purchases and

Where the World Must Get Its Sugar



THIS book presents intelligently the story of sugar *today*—and the story of the wonderful opportunity open for American capital. Until the edition is exhausted, a copy will be sent on request.

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Members, New York Stock Exchange
Members, New York Cotton Exchange
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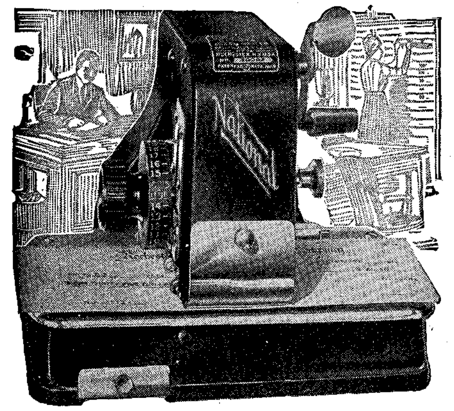

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THE greatest protection for private or business checks, the most refined and distinctive appearance, the utmost accuracy, speed, simplicity, and dependability, come from the use of the

NATIONAL King of Writers

A model for the largest or smallest checking accounts, possessing many exclusive patented features. Writes exact amount, double action, automatic feed lever writing a word at a stroke, each letter cutting through paper fibres, the patented Welter Sub-Inking Platen filling the edges with chemical and acid-proof ink *from both sides.*

Adjustable spacing between characters. Compact, simple, rugged, wear-resisting—the highest developed, most complete check writer and protector on the market.

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$500 and up

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REAL ESTATE GOLD BONDS
$100, $500, $1000

Our First Farm Mortgages and Real Estate Bonds remain solid. We're Right on The Ground and know the facts. More than 33 years' experience without a dollar lost.

Write for booklet "A" and list of offerings.

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Capital and Surplus $500,000

A CALIFORNIA 'PUBLIC' SECURITY YIELDING UP TO 5¾%

$1,400,000

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credits in America, it was immediately taken for granted that the decisions would not be altered by the new Government. The range for the principal exchanges during the week was as follows:

		—*Range for the Week*—			% Disc.
	Par	*High*	*Low*	*Close*	*from Par*
Sterling	4.8665	4.75½	4.75 7/16	4.75½	− 2.2
Francs	5.1826	5.85	5.85	5.85	−11.3
Marks	95.28	69.00	68.06¼	69.00	−27.5
Kronen	20.26	11.22	11.15	11.18	−44.2
Guilders	40.19	40.25	40.18¾	40.25	*+ 0.14
Lire	5.1826	7.76	7.86	7.83½	−33.9
Rubles	51.45	28.45	27.80	28.45	−44.7
Swiss francs	5.1826	5.04	5.04⅛	5.04⅛	*+ 3.0
Pesetas	19.20	21.25	21.15	21.25	*+11.7
Pesos (B. Aires)	42.44	44.37½	44.37½	44.37½	+ 4.8
Milreis (Rio)	32.44	23.25	23.62½	23.62½	−27.1
Kroner (St'k'm)	26.79	29.55	29.45	29.50	*+10.1

*Per cent. premium over par.

HIGH PRICES AS A PART OF OUR INCREASE IN EXPORTS

As pointed out in the New York *Times Annalist*, computations show that the increase in our foreign export trade for thirty months embraced, as to volume, $3,371,000,000, and as to a rise in prices, $1,441,000,000; that is, more than one-fourth of the increase was due to higher prices. While, in the more recent of these thirty months, the total has continued to increase, the quantity has increased but slightly, the real cause of the increase being a continual rise in prices. The fact is, as the writer points out, that if the goods exported from the United States since the outbreak of the war had gone out at pre-war prices our total exports since July 30, 1914, would have been $1,441,077,344 smaller than they actually were, which is a measure of the part that rising prices have played in swelling our exports. The following table presents the figures in detail:

	Actual Value of Exports	*Estimated Value at Pre-War Prices*
	1914	
August	$110,367,494	$109,200,000
September	156,052,333	147,200,000
October	194,711,170	189,000,000
November	205,878,333	197,900,000
December	245,632,558	238,400,000
	1915	
January	267,879,313	260,000,000
February	299,805,869	285,500,000
March	296,611,852	287,900,000
April	294,745,913	283,400,000
May	274,218,142	261,100,000
June	268,547,416	255,700,000
July	268,468,702	258,100,000
August	260,609,995	250,500,000
September	300,654,921	289,000,000
October	336,152,009	320,100,000
November	327,670,353	303,400,000
December	359,306,362	323,700,000
	1916	
January	330,036,410	289,500,000
February	401,783,974	340,400,000
March	410,742,034	348,000,000
April	398,568,532	329,400,000
May	474,803,637	389,100,000
June	464,685,956	384,000,000
July	444,713,964	367,500,000
August	510,167,438	428,700,000
September	515,109,185	408,800,000
October	492,813,918	391,100,000
November	516,347,637	376,900,000
December	521,650,904	372,600,000
	1917	
January	613,441,020	435,000,000
Total	$10,562,177,344	$9,121,100,000
Excess		$1,441,077,344

The effect of the rise in prices has been cumulative. With all sorts of commodities prices, with few interruptions, have been rising for a long time. At the present level our exports would, in fact, show "an increase of from 40 to 45 per cent. in value over pre-war exports without any increase whatever in quantity." For the entire thirty-month period, the increase in exports, due to price, is in the neighborhood of 14 per cent. The writer's calculations are based on *Dun's* index-number of commodity prices covering a wide range of goods. Seventy-five commodities for which the Department of Commerce regularly reports monthly export prices show practically the same increases.

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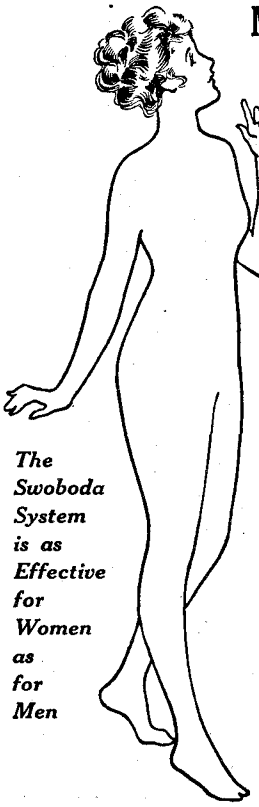

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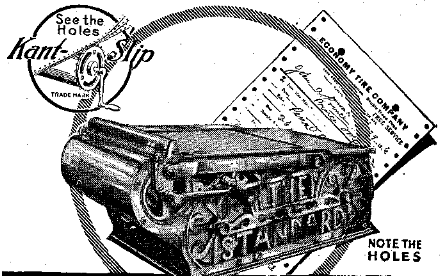
Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"J. P. A.," Boone, N. C.—"Is it correct to say: 'He married a widow woman?' If not, why? If correct, on what grounds can it be defended? If incorrect, what is it called—redundancy, tautology, or what?"

The phrase "widow woman," altho inelegant, is grammatically correct. But the use of the word "woman" in such construction can not be condemned as producing tautology or redundance without a knowledge of the context. The phrase is in common use in more than twenty English counties; in Edinburgh, Forfar, and Kirkcudbright, Scotland; and in County Cavan and Ulster, Ireland. There are in Great Britain and Ireland such phrases as *widow-body*, *widow-gentleman*, *widow-man*, *widow-wife*, and *widow-woman*, so that if any one used the word *widow* without the qualifying term, as is very commonly done in the regions referred to, there would be no means of determining the sex of the person spoken of.

"W. A. K.," New York, —"Is Robert Louis Stevenson's story 'Treasure Island' founded upon fact, or is it a romance of Stevenson's imagination?"

According to Sir Sidney Colvin, "in this story the force of invention and vividness of narrative



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appeal to every reader" and the story has taken its place in literature "as a classic story of pirate and mutineer adventure." The "force of invention," emphasized by Sir Sidney, caused such "scorn for the tricks of the trade that the eye can not travel over the print with speed enough to keep pace with the breathless interest." "Treasure Island" first appeared as a serial under the title "The Sea-Cook," more than thirty years ago; in 1883 it saw the light under the new name. The story relates a series of incidents that closely resemble facts recorded by Capt. Woodes Rogers in his "Cruising Voyage Round the World," an extremely rare work, published in 1712.

In May, 1703, Capt. William Dampier, British buccaneer and navigator, was put in command of two Government privateers and ordered on an expedition to the South Seas. Among the members of his crew, he numbered Alexander Selkirk whom he had engaged as sail-master of one of the vessels, the *Cinque Porte*, of which Thomas Stradling was captain. During the cruise, which lasted from 1703 to 1707, several prizes were taken, but on the whole the expedition met with "grievous success," for in 1704 Stradling and Dampier parted. In September of that year, the *Cinque Porte* put into Juan Fernandez, an island west of Chile, and recovered *two men* who had accidentally been left on the island some months before. While there Selkirk picked a quarrel with Stradling; the former threw up his job and determined to leave the ship. Stradling then had Selkirk and his effects landed on the uninhabited island and there the latter stayed until rescued.

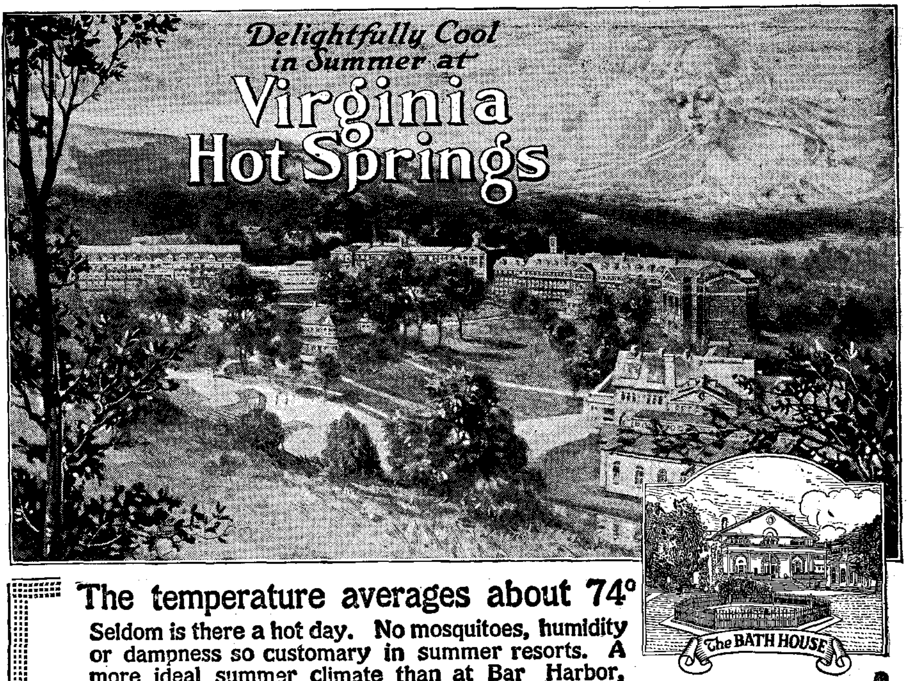
In 1708 Capt. Woodes Rogers, who had been appointed captain of the *Duke* and commander of an expedition consisting of two "private men-of-war," the *Duke* and the *Duchess*, fitted out by some merchants of Bristol, England, among whom were several Quakers, set sail, to cruise against the Spaniards in the South Seas. It will be remembered that Stevenson's *Hispaniola* sailed from the same port for the purpose of seeking treasure. Dampier, who was master of the *Duke* and pilot of the expedition, engaged the crew, of whom one-third were foreigners and runners, and the rest "tailors, tinkers, pedlers, fiddlers, and haymakers — a crew notable for its mongrel quality and mutinous disposition." They sailed August 2, 1708, and, after leaving Cork, steered for the Canary Islands, but on the way Rogers had to *suppress a mutiny*, not unlike the task that befell Captain Smollett in the story, and seizing the ring-leader had "one of his chief comrades whip him, which method I thought best for breaking any unlawful friendship among them." Off Teneriffe they captured a small Spanish bark, after which they made St. Vincent of the Cape Verde Islands, and Angra dos Reis, Brazil. Early in January, 1709, they doubled the Horn, being driven as far south as latitude 61° 53′ by a violent storm. Because the crew suffered intensely from the cold for lack of proper clothing, Rogers determined to make Juan Fernandez, the exact position of which was still undetermined, and by good fortune reached it January 31, 1709. As they neared land darkness had set in, and they saw a light which they mistook for an enemy's ship. They lay to all night and on the following morning, Thomas Dover, second captain of the *Duke* and *chief medical officer* of the expedition (one can not forget Dr. *Livesey* of "Treasure Island"), went ashore and brought back with him a man dressed in goatskins who had been marooned there more than four years before. This man was Alexander Selkirk—the *Ben Gunn* of "Treasure Island." Selkirk had been marooned four years on Juan Fernandez, *Ben Gunn only three years* on the island in Stevenson's story.

The character which Dampier gave to Selkirk caused Rogers to appoint him mate. After refitting at Juan Fernandez, the expedition set sail February 12, 1709, and captured several prizes to the command of one of which Selkirk was appointed. The rest of the cruise led the expedition off the coast of Peru, and brought about the sacking of Guayaquil. Thence, sailing northward, they captured a vessel from Manila which proved a valuable prize, December 21, 1709. Meeting another armed merchantman, which they attempted to capture, they were beaten off and sailed across the Pacific. They made Guam where they refitted and reprovisioned, a process they repeated at Batavia in June, 1710. Early in October they set sail for the Cape of Good Hope, which they reached December 27 of the same year. Thence, accompanied by a Dutch convoy, they sailed for home and dropped anchor in the Downs, October 1, 1711.

Selkirk's share of the booty was eight hundred pounds. "As for *Ben Gunn*," wrote Stevenson, "he got a thousand pounds." The net profit of Captain Rogers's adventure was a wound in the heel (it will be remembered that Captain Smollett also was wounded), and two hundred thousand pounds, that of Captain Smollett was a "great mass of gold. . . . English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Georges, louises, doubloons, and double guineas . . . nearly every variety of money in the world."

Up to Him.—"Are you sure Miss Richly is not in?" he questioned.

"Do you doubt her word, sir?" replied the maid.—*Dallas News.*



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Situated 2500 feet above sea level—never any extremes—Agreeable mornings, cloudless skies, balmy noons, wonderful and incomparable sunsets. It would be difficult to find a more delightful spot for a vacation. At no other place is there found such ideal conditions for rest, recreation and recuperation. No other resort offers so many advantages at such a reasonable price.

The Homestead Hotel

500 bright, airy rooms, elegantly furnished—Excellent cuisine—Incomparable drinking water—attractive ball room—Perfect equipment and service. Quiet, dignified and homelike in every appointment.

Many Diversified Recreations—Two splendid, sporty golf courses. Seven exceptionally fine clay tennis courts. Fascinating drives. Interesting trails and bridle paths. 200 saddle and driving horses. Magnificent mountain scenery.

The Healing Water

(Naturally Heated 106°)

Baths given in water as it flows from springs. *Waters not artificially heated.* Hot Springs the only cure in the world where temperature prescribed for hot baths is that at which water actually emerges from earth. At none of the celebrated places in Europe are the waters as charged by nature with their gases and health giving qualities.

The Famous Spout Bath for Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Sciatica, Nervous Prostration, Liver Troubles and old joint injuries—modern and complete bath equipment, Swedish Gymnastics, massage and hot air treatments—Needle, Spray, Electric, Medicated and other baths. Physicians of *international reputation. Experienced and careful attendants.*

Not a single case of Infantile Paralysis at Hot Springs during 1916

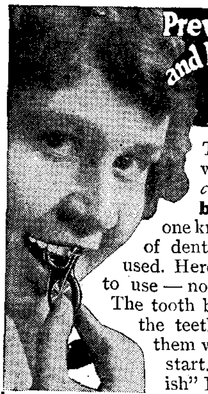
The Homestead Book A lifelike photographic description of the HOMESTEAD HOTEL and its surroundings in natural colors—graphically illustrates and describes the many charms of this ideal summer resort and fully dilates upon the therapeutic values of the famous waters—We will gladly send copies upon request.

THIS IS NO PLACE FOR US

H. ALBERT, Resident Manager, Hot Springs, Virginia

Booking Offices—Ritz-Carlton Hotels—New York—Philadelphia

Prevent Tooth Decay and Bad Breath by using a Flossy

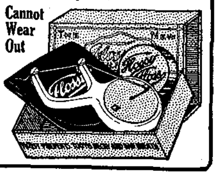


The new dental device which with a simple bite *cleans* **where no tooth brush can reach.** Everyone knows the inestimable value of dental Floss when properly used. Heretofore it has been difficult to use — now Flossy makes it easy. The tooth brush cleans only outside the teeth—Flossy cleans *between* them where 75% of all cavities start. Send **50c** for "Ivory finish" Flossy instrument in sanitary case with full supply of Flossy Floss for six months.

If your dentist does not say *"The best 50c you ever spent"* we will promptly return your money.

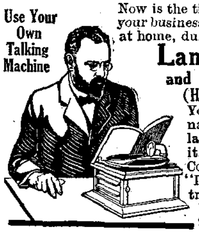
Flossy Literature—
Druggists—Dentists

THE MAKERS OF FLOSSY
Dept. T, Evanston, Ill.



SPEAK A FOREIGN LANGUAGE!!!

The European war has created a great demand and unlimited opportunities for those who know **Spanish, French, German** or **Italian.**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Now is the time to better your position or increase your business. You can learn quickly and easily, at home, during spare moments, by the

Language-Phone Method
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You simply listen to the living voice of a native professor pronounce the foreign language, over and over, until you know it. Our records fit all talking machines, Columbia, Victor, etc. Write for free "Language Treatise" and particulars of trial offer and easy payment plan.

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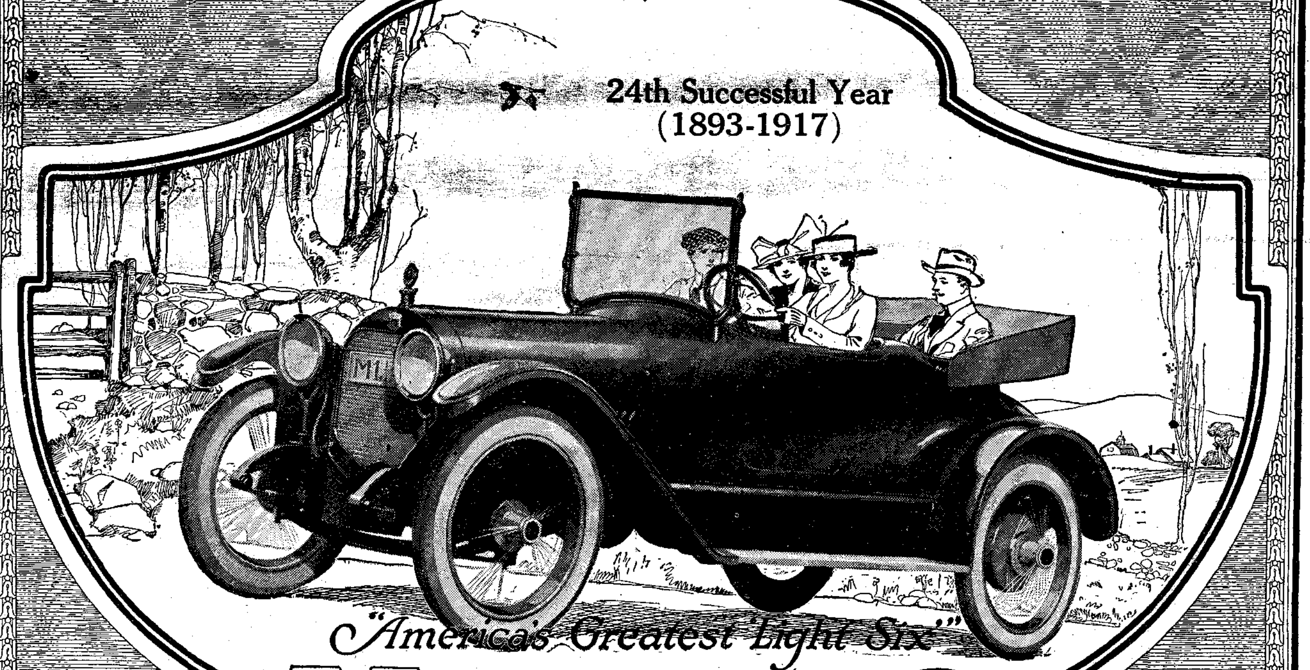
902 Putnam Bldg., 2 W. 45th St., N. Y.

STANDARD DICTIONARY *superiority* quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

Skookum Apple Prize Contest Winners

1st Prize:	Georgiana Young, La Crosse, Wisc.
2nd "	George Currier, Boston, Mass.
3rd "	Miss B. Milton, New York City
4th "	Mrs. Chas. Hanford, Chicago, Ill.
5th "	Mrs. Fisk, North Yakima, Wash.
6th "	John Flinn, Boston, Mass.
6th "	Alice Cooper, Helena, Mont.
7th "	Walter Macarthur, San Francisco, Cal.
8th "	C. Compton, Dee, Oregon.
9th "	George Finnie, Tiverton, R. I.
10th "	Mrs. Putnam, Norma, Ill.
11th "	Fanny Byrne, Baldwinsville, N. Y.
12th "	A. Kennedy, New York City.



24th Successful Year
(1893-1917)

"America's Greatest 'Light Six'"

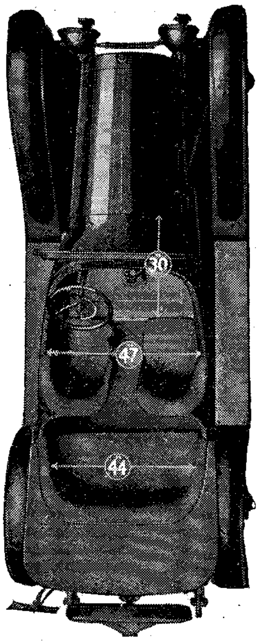
HAYNES

"Light Six"
Roadster:
$1725

"Light Twelve"
Roadster:
$2225

"America's Greatest 'Light Twelve'"

The Prettiest Roadster in America



Note, by the seating dimensions in *inches* given above, that the *prettiest* of roadsters is likewise the *roomiest!*

"Six-footers" find spacious havens for lengthy limbs in this, the *roomiest* of four-passenger roadsters.

The broad aisle-way between the comfortable club-chairs in front relieves stouter folks of all inconvenience.

A *chummy* roadster—yet not *over*-chummy. Built upon a seven-passenger touring chassis of 127-in. wheelbase.

Deep, yielding upholstery. Big, comfortable rolls over the backs and sides, supported by thin flat springs.

Carrying spaces beneath all seats. A large rear compartment for suitcases. Demountable tops *(extra)*.

All late mechanical improvements. And yet, in power-plant and principal structure, basically the same as Haynes cars which over 15,000 motorists, during the past three years, have driven in excess of 100,000,000 miles.

Lowest cost per mile on *"gas,"* oil, tires and repairs, of any comparable cars. Owners records prove it. Long life a certainty. A model which will never grow *passé*.

Early inspection, and prompt ordering, urgently recommended!

THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
32 South Main St., Kokomo, Ind.

Haynes "Light Six"—Open Cars

Five-passenger Touring Car	$1595
Four-passenger Roadster	1725
Seven-passenger Touring Car	1725
Closed Cars	
Five-Passenger Sedan	$2260
Seven-Passenger Sedan	2390

Wire Wheels Extra *F. O. B. Kokomo*

Catalog of Haynes "Light Six" and "Light Twelve" models—with name of nearest representative—on request.

Haynes "Light Twelve"—Open Cars

Five-passenger Touring Car	$2095
Four-passenger Roadster	2225
Seven-passenger Touring Car	2225
Closed Cars	
Five-Passenger Sedan	$2760
Seven-Passenger Sedan	2890

Wire Wheels Included *F. O. B. Kokomo*